

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

VOL. 2, NO. 8

MOKENA, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920

\$2.00 Per Year

BIG CHURCH DRIVE IS PLANNED

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEW ST. JOHN CHURCH, MOKENA

This fall will witness the launching of the biggest church drive which this section has ever seen. The various committees of the St. John Evangelical church are teeming with activity for the big work which is ahead for the fall and winter campaign in the interest of the new \$50,000 church. The campaign about to be launched will be a systematic and thorough-going affair. It is hoped to raise sufficient funds to warrant the starting of building next year. Although things were quiet during the past summer, yet the committees in charge of the new drive were not idle by any means. Every effort and activity from now on is to be centered in the new drive.

EXHIBIT TRACTOR AT FAIR.

Hentsch and Hellmuth exhibited the new tractor at the fair at Monee the past week. They have the agency for ten townships for this tractor. The machine made a very favorable impression with the farmers.

FINISH WHITEWASHING JOB.

The Bowman Dairy company has had a number of their men engaged whitewashing the cow barns of the dairymen who are supplying the local plant with milk. This was done as a sanitary measure required by the city of Chicago.

HUNTING SEASON OPENS.

The hunting has opened and the village clerk is issuing hunting licenses now. The squirrel season is open now. The prairie chicken season will open October 20 and close October 31. The open season for cock pheasants is from October 1 to October 5. The duck season runs from September 16 to December 31.

All those wishing to do trapping must have a resident trapper's license. The open season for fur-bearing animals is from November 1 to March 15, inclusive. No limit.

MISSION SERVICES.

The special mission services held at the St. John Evangelical church Sunday were very largely attended. A number of out-of-town pastors preached. A special musical program was also much enjoyed. About thirty-five guests were entertained at the St. John parsonage over Sunday. The schoolroom was converted into a large dining room.

NEW HALL BOOM DIES.

The boom which was launched just recently for a new \$10,000 hall has died. The obituary notice will appear later.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Little Miss Myra Kolber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kolber, celebrated her birthday Saturday. She entertained a number of her little friends in honor of the occasion. The usual good time was enjoyed.

PASTOR ATTENDS CONFERENCE.

Rev. George Herrick, pastor of the Trinity M. E. church, Joliet, and the Mokena M. E. church, is attending the annual Rock River conference in Chicago now in session. No services will be held at the local M. E. church next Sunday.

OTHER NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A large number of Mokena people attended the Monee fair the past week. In fact more people from this section attended the fair this year than ever did before. A number enjoyed the airplane rides at the fair.

C. J. Bane held a sale of Wisconsin cattle at the Hill pasture, south of town, Saturday afternoon. H. Moriarty served as auctioneer.

John Cappel is nursing a sore hand, which was injured when he cranked his auto and the engine back-fired. Martin Mau had the thumb on his right hand quite badly mashed. He is getting along nicely.

AUTO THIEVES VISIT FRANKFORT MONDAY

FORMER NEW LENOX GIRL IS WED IN IOWA

Miss Edith Campbell, former New Lenox girl and at one time an operator at the local Chicago Telephone company, central, was married two weeks ago to Edward Binn of Savanah, Ill. The wedding took place at Clinton, Ia. They are spending their honeymoon at Denver, Colo. On the way they stopped off at Omaha, Neb., and visited with the W. A. Campbell family.

NEW PASTOR ENGAGED.

The local Methodist church, which has been without a minister since Rev. Mr. Paustain left for his position in Mitchell, S. D., has engaged a new pastor from West Virginia. Some of his household goods have arrived. No church services will be held next Sunday on account of conference Sunday.

LINEMAN HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

A Western Union telegraph lineman had a narrow escape from injury the past week when he was caught by a fast train west of here. He was riding on a speeder when he suddenly found a fast train rounding a curve. He only had time to leap to safety. The speeder was struck and hurled from the track and was quite badly damaged.

Mrs. Henry Sass, who recently returned from Plymouth, Neb., where she had spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. William Selk and family, reports a bountiful crop.

GOES TO SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mrs. Emory Post, who has been spending the summer at her home here, has returned to the Soldiers' Widows' home at Wilmington the past week.

TO ENTERTAIN CLASS.

Miss Caroline Bentley will entertain the children of her Sunday school class and their mothers at a party at her home this coming Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Zellar, who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Button since the auto accident in which both Mr. and Mrs. Button were injured, has returned to her home in Heckla, N. D., the past week.

RETURNS FROM HOSPITAL.

Clarence Button, who has been at the Silver Cross hospital, Joliet, for many weeks as the result of a broken leg sustained when he was run down by an auto, returned home the past week. He is able to walk with a crutch.

ELECT OFFICERS.

At a recent meeting held at the home of Mrs. Harlow Francis the following officers of the Missionary society were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Miss Harriett Francis. Vice president, Mrs. James Owen. Secretary, Miss Caroline Bentley. Treasurer, home department, Mrs. J. C. Brisbane.

Treasurer, foreign department, Mrs. Edward Francis.

Corresponding secretary, home department, Mrs. J. R. Bentley.

Corresponding secretary, foreign department, Mrs. Harry Henderickson.

Mite box secretary, home department, Mrs. W. A. Francis.

Mite box secretary, foreign department, Miss Mabel Oram.

A number of farmers from this section attended the Wheatland plowing match the past week.

Mrs. Caroline Bentley has been spending several days at Plainfield visiting with her friend, Mrs. Laura Rott.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church are making big preparations for the annual bazaar, which is to be held at the church parlors in November.

AUTO STOLEN FROM GARAGE ON SCHROEDER FARM

Automobile thieves are directing their efforts to getting cars now from the farm garages. Not satisfied with the price of cars being cut down, some fellows want them for nothing. Early Monday morning about 4 o'clock George Schroeder heard a motor, but thinking it was a passing truck, paid no more attention to it. Later when he went out to do chores he saw the fresh tracks of an auto in the yard. Going to his garage he found that his own car, a Ford, had been stolen. He at once notified the police of the adjoining towns and of Joliet, but no trace was found of the missing car. Luckily, however, Mr. Schroeder carried insurance on his car, so the theft does not mean a dead loss. Other farmers throughout the country who are not carrying theft insurance on their cars are getting busy and getting out policies.

A Wild Night.

Sunday night was a wild night on the Lincoln highway. The heavy storm caused a lot of fast and careless driving with the result that many autos landed in the ditch on account of skidding, as few had any chains on their wheels.

One auto, driven by a Monee party, ran off the culvert in the highway south of Bethel's corner, but no one was injured. Another auto party running east of Frankfort encountered so many reckless drivers that one of the women of the party became hysterical and had to be removed to a nearby farm house. Dr. W. V. Hedges was called.

Between 10 and 12 autos were stalled in the ditches along the Lincoln highway between New Lenox and Matteson. No one was injured as far as could be learned.

Lightning Strikes Corn Crib.

The thunderstorm was exceptionally severe in this section, but further south it did some damage. Lightning struck a corn crib on the John A. Bettenhausen farm in Green Garden. The corn crib was ablaze in an instant and was beyond saving. The contents of the crib consisted of 1,500 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of oats, all of which was burned with the structure. Mr. Bettenhausen, it is understood, carried insurance on his grain.

Chicken Pox Here.

Chicken pox has made its appearance again in town. Eloise, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kohlman, came down with the malady the past week. The case is not a serious one, however.

Thieves Visit Cellar.

While the Alfred Bethell family was calmly sleeping Sunday night a band of thieves entered their cellar through an outside door and carried out all of their canned fruit and some meat.

Prices Tumbling.

During the past week there has been a big break in prices. First the auto prices went smash and now the food-stuff prices and grain are tumbling. Potatoes are getting cheap. One of the local dealers is selling good white potatoes for \$1.65 per bushel and ear-

The New Lenox Home Improvement club and the Woman's Republican club are planning for a point session at the Grange hall October 20. A good speaker from Joliet is promised.

The ladies of the Grace Episcopal church are planning for a bakery sale to be held the latter part of this month.

READY FOR WINTER DANCES.

The Grange hall is being redecorated and the floor is being scraped and polished in preparation for the opening of the dancing season of the New Lenox Dance club. The first of the series of dances will be held this month, it is planned. These dances will be held every Saturday night all winter through. The dances held last winter drew big crowds and a good season is in prospect now.

by Ohio's at \$1.75 per bushel. Many other articles in the grocery as well as the dry goods lines are showing a downward tendency in price.

The farmers, too, are beginning to feel the effect of the drop, for grain prices have also taken a spill. Corn was down to \$1 and to 95 cents Saturday. Many farmers have held thousands of bushels of old corn waiting for higher prices and since the bottom has dropped out they have lost thousands of dollars. New corn is being contracted for at 90 cents per bushel for December delivery with the provision that such corn must grade No. 4 or the price will not hold good.

Move to Chicago Heights.

The J. M. Clark family, who have been occupying the Methodist parsonage, moved Monday to Chicago Heights. Mr. Clark was formerly principal of the Frankfort public school.

A great number of Frankfort people attended the big Monee fair the past week. It is said that this was one of the most successful fairs ever held.

Mrs. Charles Schlauder of Peotone has been a guest of several days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles Karch.

Herbert Lambrecht is preparing to move by the first into the dwelling he recently purchased of William Steinberg.

Mrs. Ray Osmus underwent an operation Saturday at the Silver Cross hospital, Joliet. Dr. W. V. Hedges performed the operation. She is convalescing nicely.

Dr. Ernest McMann of Chicago is visiting at the Albert Krusemark home this week.

Church Notes.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church met at the church parlors Thursday and elected officers for the ensuing year.

The annual Mission Fest will be observed at the St. Peter Evangelical church, Oct. 10. There will be three services, morning, afternoon and evening. A number of out-of-town pastors will preach.

The monthly meeting of the Brotherhood of the St. John Evangelical church will be held next Tuesday evening in the church parlors. The brotherhood expects to go to Peotone Sunday to attend the big brotherhood gathering.

The Frauen Verein of the St. Peter's Evangelical church will meet next Thursday at the church.

The confirmation class of 1921 of the St. Peter's Evangelical church is preparing for the opening of confirmation instruction which opens Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bethell was baptized Sunday by the Rev. G. Lambrecht, name given, Ruth Marie.

Mr. Phillips of Harvard visited with old-time Frankfort friends this week.

MOKENA.

E. E. Turrentine, formerly with the News-Bulletin, was in town the past week getting some things he had left here. He also made arrangements for selling his private library. A list of the books he is offering for sale will be found in this issue. Mr. Turrentine has been offered a light job on the Harvey Tribune.

Indiana Wants Potatoes.

Erick Mickelson, Marinette county, Wis., champion potato grower, has had an offer from Indiana university to take his entire crop of fancy Triumph and Rural New Yorker seed potatoes. The offer is still being considered, though Mickelson would prefer to keep the stock in Marinette county to help build up its potato quality. Hundreds of new settlers offer him such a home market.

Northern Grown Seeds.

The peculiar fact that northern grown seeds do well in the south while the reverse is not the case is causing a great growth of the seed industry in the northern portion of the middle West. A recent organization is the Marinette Seed company of Marinette county, Wis., which has just purchased a former packing plant's buildings to equip them with cleaning, grading and packing machinery. The company will procure its seeds in upper Wisconsin principally and will market them in districts farther south.

TINLEY PARK MAN NAMED AS ACTIVE MGR.

The Cook County Farm Bureau members held an interesting session at Chicago Monday afternoon. The big \$100,000 corporation which the farmers are promoting was the chief thing under discussion. Adam Schilling was appointed as active manager and in connection with County Adviser C. E. Durst is getting ready to follow out the plans of the farmers. A good sized membership has been secured around Tinley Park and quite a number of shares in the farmers elevator project have been sold. Mr. Schilling in speaking to the News-Bulletin over the long distance phone Tuesday morning, said that things were coming along fine. When questioned in regards to the farmers starting an elevator at Tinley Park he said the farmers did not contemplate running any opposition to the present management, but would consider buying out the business of Mr. H. F. Bruggeman if he is willing to sell. Mr. Schilling further stated that the farmers organization had been made a fine offer by a Barrington grain dealer whereby the latter is willing to sell his elevator, lumber yard, coal business, warehouse, etc., for \$14,000.00 and the farmers are inclined to consider this proposition favorably. This of course does not mean that Tinley Park is to be dropped out of the Farmers Elevator project. From all indications Mr. Schilling says everything is on a boom in the county.

The farmers expect to make application for the charter for the new \$100,000 corporation in November.

The farmers of the county all realize that the new project is a good thing for them and are anxious to get in. The farmer members have purchased potatoes, peaches and other things so far. Mr. Schilling says he has a large number of orders on hand for many things.

On Wednesday Mr. Schilling and County Adviser C. E. Durst attended a fair at Lyons and interested many farmers in taking shares in the new corporation. Big things are expected to develop within a short time.

Where is the Hard Coal?

This is a question that confronts the residents of this section. No hard coal is available and no one knows just when it will come. The local dealers have been promised the coal, but do not know when it will arrive. Dealers in Blue Island, Washington Heights and other cities are said to be getting more than their share, while the smaller towns are left out in the cold. It is said there is plenty of coal, but no definite reason is given why it is not being delivered. With the cold days not far off and the coal bins empty, the people are dreading the approach of old man Winter.

Hold Bunco Party.

The Women's Community Club of Oak Forest held a Bunco Party at the Wolf Hall on Wednesday night.

Tinley Wins Ball Game.

At last the tide has turned and Tinley Park can say that they have defeated the invincible Orland nine after the latter trimmed Tinley Park twice. Last Sunday the Bull Frogs journeyed to Orland and how they did crack. They defeated Orland with a score of 7 to 4. Wyman, the Tinley pitcher is a cracker jack all right. He struck out 14 men.

A transient moving picture show has been showing moving pictures at the Saenger Hall Monday and Tuesday night of this week. The pictures were very good.

The heavy thunderstorm which swept this section Sunday night raised havoc with the electric light lines. Tinley was plunged in darkness when the lights went out during the storm.

Wm. Koehler our handy all around man has done some fine work on Bachelor Grove Avenue by having stone hauled on the low places. He did a good job and the ladies along this street are complimenting him on the good job he did.

Mrs. Elby Hirsch and children of Chicago are visiting with the farmers mother, Mrs. Henry Mohr, Sr.

Mrs. Marquadt from S. D., is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Hans Hartman.

A large number of Tinley Parkers attended the Monee Fair the past week.

Mr. Quastoff who has been running a green house on the former Spaulding farm, has moved to Chicago. He is taking care of the green house and the flowers at the Rose Hill Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bettenhausen of Green Garden were guests of Mrs. Henry Hopman over Sunday.

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

CATALINE

LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINE was a well-known Roman citizen who invented the modern home-talent villain, although lacking the string mustache and chronic throat trouble of the latter. He was born of a patrician family and brought up in a home which had every luxury except the long-winded gas meter, yet he became one of the crookedest men in the Roman empire and died a brutal and unpleasant death.

Cataline was a man of great natural talent and might have succeeded in a

decimated and he was roughly handled himself, being found prone on his stomach with several short Roman swords imbedded in his person, death being due to heart failure.

Cataline was married twice. He was disappointed in his first wife, who was a plain, homespun body, and he is accused of having poisoned her in the brusque and successful fashion of the times. History does not say anything about his second wife, but as he was away from home most of the time after the marriage ceremony it is presumed that retribution overtook him in two jumps.

(Copyright.)

Last Night's Dreams —What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM ABOUT ADAM AND EVE?

AMONG the modern scientific dream investigators one school, led by Freud, regards all dreams as having for their primal source a wish, which wish may be lying dormant, as it were, in the "psychic" of the dreamer without his being conscious in his waking hours that he possesses it. Another school of which Havelock Willis may be taken as a representative, regards only a portion of our dreams as "wish dreams" while a

third rejects the wish theory altogether.

The Freudian school would explain a dream of Adam and Eve as the coming to life in our dream consciousness of a longing for a return to the state of innocence and bliss of our first parents, for paradise, as an attempt of the dream ego to "come to the guarded gate and softly smuggle through where the wreath of Eve lies red on the turf as she left it long ago." Ellis would accept this explanation with doubt while others would declare that the dream was only a more or less distorted recollection of something which we had seen, heard or read during the day.

The mystics, however, rejecting the theories of the scientists, boldly proclaim the prophetic symbolism of the dream. To them to dream of Adam and Eve means many good things coming to you, including a birth in the family. Adam seems to play the principal part in this dream. Watch his face. If he has a good-natured look success is yours in love and business. To the farmer it means abundant crops and high prices. It would appear as if most farmers had had this dream of late. If you have a lawsuit on hand you will win. If Adam looks displeased be very cautious in your affairs, for others are seeking to do you mischief, though by being careful you will get the better of them. Don't take a sea voyage for a month or two.

Singularly enough, perhaps from an association of the birthplace of the human race with our own, this dream is an omen that success is coming to you in your native town and you should not leave it for other scenes of activity. If you are away from your native town return there; for there lies your fortune.

It is a good dream anyway whether a dream-fulfilled longing for paradise or an omen of home and prosperity. (Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS



Spunk Waters Copyright

the automobile dentist office used in France and other countries. Many of the cities provide dental service for their school children. Shall not our children in the country schools—future citizens and if necessity requires, defenders of our own republic—receive equally good dental care?

The establishment of effective habits of daily brushing and cleansing of the teeth is one of the most essential features in health teaching in the schools. Every child should have his

own toothbrush, to be kept in a clean place and to be used immediately after eating, at least once, or better, twice a day.

For cleaning the teeth, a good tooth brush with bristles that do not easily break or pull out, should be used. The teeth should be brushed, not only up and down and across, but also by a rotary or circular motion from the gums of one jaw over the teeth to the gums of the other, and so round and round.

The Woods

TO A CAGED BIRD.

Voice of the forest, tongue by which it speaks
The throbbing gladness of its vernal time,
No more, no more, your rising pinion seeks
The heights sublime.

Voice of the forest, once your gay wings beat
Against the mountain diadem with stars;
Now do men bid you sing a song as sweet
To prison bars.

Only a singer that they, passing, heard
And then desired, like book and pipe and bowl—
Knowing nor caring when they cage a bird
They cage a soul.

(Copyright.)

Its Class.

"I know one bird which without any superstition is one of ill omen."
"What is it?"
"A round robin."

India's Many Plants.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 1,500 native species, or about 50 per cent more than is embraced in the flora of the whole of Europe.

SOIL EROSION COSTS FARMERS OF COUNTRY \$1,000,000 EVERY YEAR



Erosion Caused Chiefly by Alternate Freezing and Thawing, Followed by Heavy Rains.

Soil erosion, or the washing away of earth by water, costs the farmers of the United States \$1,000,000 every year. Soil losses from this cause occur in every state of the Union and in almost every county of every state. A few years ago the National Conservation congress reported that 4,000,000 acres of farm land had been practically ruined by soil erosion. So serious is the condition that Dr. N. S. Shaler, formerly dean of the Lawrence Scientific school, was once moved to remark that "if mankind cannot devise and enforce ways of dealing with the earth which will preserve this source of life, we must look forward to the time—remote it may be, yet clearly discernible—when our kind, having wasted its greatest inheritance, will fade from the earth because of the ruin it has accomplished."

How Erosion Harms.

Erosion injures or practically ruins fertile lands in a number of ways. The upper and most fertile parts of the soil are washed away until the land becomes barren and unproductive. Deep gullies are formed which result in an actual loss of land for cultivation, a lowering of the water table and a deficient supply of moisture. Drainage ditches are often filled up with sand, which frequently results in the flooding of the adjoining bottom land and the destruction of crops. Rich bottom lands are often covered with deposits of sand washed from the hill lands. Hence the direct losses of the upland farmer are the land occupied by gullies, smaller crop yields each year, and a continued decrease in the value of the land. Some of the losses of the bottom farmer are the land covered to a great depth with sand crops damaged by overflows or deposits of sand, a continued decrease in the value of the land, and the money invested in the construction of drainage ditches that have been filled or partly filled with sand. Thus it is apparent that both the bottom and the upland farmer should be concerned in the adoption of effective measures for stopping erosion.

Causes and Forms of Erosion.

Erosion is caused chiefly by the direct action of heavy rains beating upon the ground, by the rapid movement of

water either to sink into the soil or flow away slowly over the surface to a drainage channel. If the rain water were absorbed by the soil as fast as it falls, there would be very little erosion.

In order to drink up surface water rapidly a soil must be very permeable, which means that it must contain fairly large open spaces through which the rain water can pass easily, or where it can be stored temporarily. Some soils are naturally very permeable. A number of ways of increasing the permeability of a soil are deep plowing, plowing under organic matter such as manure, stubble, stalks and cover crops; the practice of tile drainage and, in certain soils, the use of explosives.

Vegetation covering the surface of the ground protects the soil from the direct action of the rain and checks the flow of the water over the surface, giving the soil a better opportunity to absorb the water. It is therefore important that some kind of cover crop, such as vetch, clover, oats, wheat or rye, be grown on the land during the winter or at any time that the land is not used for other crops.

Contour plowing, which consists of breaking the ground along level lines across the slopes, reduces the flow of water directly down the slope. Also in planting and cultivating the crops the same level lines are followed, so that a shallow trough is made above each row. Most of the rain water is caught and held in this trough until it either evaporates or is absorbed by the soil. Contour plowing should invariably be practiced in all hill lands. The beginning of a great many gullies is due to the practice of plowing and cultivating directly up and down the slopes.

Terracing.

Terracing is the most effective method of preventing erosion, and it is doubly effective when all of the above methods are employed in connection with it.

There are two distinct types of terraces—the bench terrace and the ridge terrace. A field of bench terraces resembles a series of benches or a flight of steps. Ridge terraces, as the name implies, are simply ridges of earth



Erosion Between Rows of Cotton Where Rows Are Run Directly Up and Down the Slope, a Practice Responsible for Much Badly Eroded Land.

the rain water down the slopes of the land surface, and by the combined action of the freezing and thawing of a saturated soil, followed by heavy rains. The steeper the slope the greater is the erosive action of the running water. For instance, if the slope be increased four times, the velocity of the water down the slope is about doubled and the power of the water to carry away soil particles is increased about thirty-two times. Rows that run up and down the slope when cultivated form small ditches that concentrate the water and increase the amount of erosion.

Where the upper soil is washed quite evenly from the surface of the land over wide areas, due to the moving water being quite uniformly distributed over the surface, erosion in the form of sheet washing occurs. Where gullies are washed down the slopes due to large volumes of water flowing over narrow strips of ground, generally in depressions or draws of a field, erosion known as gully erosion occurs. Sheet washing is not so noticeable as gully erosion, and for this reason many farmers do not consider it very harmful. However, it is very destructive since it robs the land of the surface soil which is known to contain a higher percentage of humus and other essential elements of fertility than the subsoil. Also it is practically impossible to secure the full benefit of expensive fertilizers and manure where sheet washing occurs, since they are rapidly washed away along with the surface soil. If methods were employed to prevent sheet washing few gullies would ever be formed in a field, since sheet washing finally develops into gully erosion.

Methods of Preventing Erosion.

Since erosion is due largely to the rapid movement of the rain water over the surface of the ground, methods of preventing erosion must cause the wa-

SIX MONTHS I COULD NOT WORK

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Me Strong and Able to Work—I Recommend It To All My Friends.

Bayonne, N. J.—"I had pains in back and legs so that I could not stand caused by female trouble."

I felt so tired all the time, had bad headaches, and for six months I could not work. I was treated by a physician and took other remedies but got no relief. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me very much. I am well and strong and now able to do my work. I cannot thank you enough and I recommend your medicine to my friends who are sick."—Mrs. SUSIE SACATANSKY, 25 East 17th St., Bayonne, N. J.

It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for over forty years, and today hold a record for such wonderful success as does Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

The Trouble.

"Is your husband strong in his convictions?"
"Oh, yes, but he's weak in his head."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

No one ever heard a pretty girl say anything about her beauty's being only skin deep.

Catarh Can Be Cured

Catarh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

No one ever heard a pretty girl say anything about her beauty's being only skin deep.

Find the Cause!

It isn't right to drag along feeling miserable—half sick. Find out what is making you feel so badly and try to correct it. Perhaps your kidneys are causing that throbbing backache or those sharp, stabbing pains. You may have morning lameness, too, headaches, dizzy spells and irregular kidney action. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands of ailing folks. Ask your neighbor!

An Illinois Case

Mrs. Bert Stambaugh, Virginia, Ill., says: "My back was so bad I could hardly get around. Sometimes I couldn't get out of bed. I was troubled with my kidneys acting too freely. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. The pains left my back, my kidneys acted regularly and I was cured of kidney trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

80 Years Old —Was Sick

Now Feels Young After Taking Eatonic for Sour Stomach

"I had sour stomach ever since I had the grip and it bothered me badly. Have taken Eatonic only a week and am much better. Am 80 years old," says Mrs. John Hill.

Eatonic quickly relieves sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, bloating and distress after eating because it takes up and carries out the excess acidity and gases which cause most stomach ailments. If you have "tried everything" and still suffer, do not give up hope. Eatonic has brought relief to tens of thousands like you. A big box costs but a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.



"Tell your Mother"

KEMP'S BALSAM will stop that cough, Bill. My mother gives it to me when I get a cough and you don't hear me coughing all the time."

FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED BY Dr. Barry's Freckle Ointment. Send coupon for free trial. Dr. C. M. Barry Co., 2976 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 40-1920.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why, then, should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.—Lloyd.

HONEY DISHES.

The substitution of honey for sugar is not to be recommended, as the physical properties of honey are quite different from sugar. The following are tried recipes:

Cream Cookies.

Take one cupful of extracted honey, one pint of sour cream, a tablespoonful of soda, flavoring to suit the taste, and flour to make a soft dough. Chill well before rolling.

Tennessee Cookies.

Melt together one cupful each of honey and lard or butter. When cool add one-third of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of soda and an egg. Add flour to make a stiff dough, roll and cut as usual.

Plum Butter.

Take four quarts of plums after being rubbed through a colander. Let the mixture come to a boil, then add one quart of honey, one quart of sugar, or two quarts of sugar, and boil until it crusts over the top when cool, or about 15 minutes. Stir frequently to keep from burning.



"MILITANT MARY"
I know a wrist
watch's smart, but
I won't carry one
BECAUSE
I'm Time's slave
anyway — IT
SHAN'T BE
HANDCUFFED
TO MY PAWS!

The SANDMAN STORY

THE GIANTESS

ONCE there lived a Giant who had a daughter and, of course, she was a Giantess.

The Giant, like all others of his kind, carried off all the people that came in his path, but his daughter always managed, while her father was asleep, to rescue all the men, as she wished very much to get married.

She thought she might win a husband if she could keep him locked up long enough on bread and water, for she knew that men would promise anything when they wanted a good dinner.

But all the men she locked up had said they would starve before they would have for a wife the big daughter of a Giant.

Now the Giantess was a very vain person, and while she might have



been pretty if she had been a person or ordinary size, she was almost funny to behold with her huge body.

There was one thing about her, though, and that was her hair, which fell around her in golden waves reaching to her feet.

One day her father brought in a Prince, intending to hold him until his father, a rich king, should offer his kingdom as a ransom for his son's return.

When the Giantess saw the handsome youth she made up her mind at once to carry him off to her tower and make him promise to marry her, for of all things she most wished to be a Princess.

So while her father was taking a nap she picked up the Prince in one hand and carried him away.

She first locked him in a room without any food for a whole day, and the next morning, when she was sure he was very hungry, she carried him with her own hands a very nice breakfast.

The Prince was wise, even if he had been reared in luxury, and he saw at once that the Giantess was a very vain creature.

So he praised the food and told her he was sure she had cooked it, for no one but a beautiful woman could cook such dainty food.

Then he told her he had never seen such beautiful hair, and he wished he could see it at its full length, for he was sure that no lady of his father's court had hair that could be compared with hers.

This pleased the Giantess so much that she at once let down her wonder-

ful hair, and the Prince exclaimed that nothing would make him happy but to have a thick lock of her tresses. The Giantess was sure she had at last won a husband, and she gladly cut from her head a heavy, long piece of her golden hair.

That night, when the Giantess and the Giant slept, the Prince fastened the hair to the window of the tower and let himself down to the ground and escaped to his home.

When the Giantess came in in the morning and found the Prince had gone she was, of course, very angry, but when she saw her hair, which he had pretended to admire, had made a rope for him to escape, her anger knew no bounds.

She raved and tore her beautiful hair until her father, thinking she had lost her senses, ran down the mountain so fast that he forgot the ocean at the bottom, and plunged in and was lost.

The Giantess kept on tearing her hair until none was left, and when it was all gone from her head she began to shrivel up, and at last she became so small that the wind blew her away.

But on the edge of the mountain, overhanging the Ocean, can be seen a face in the rock like that of a giantess with streaming hair, and on stormy nights the sailors always keep far from that rock, for they can hear what sounds like the cries of the Giantess still bemoaning the lost Prince.

(Copyright.)

MAE MURRAY



This charming little "movie" star has been featured in a number of large productions. She is a native of Norfolk, Va. She went on the stage at the age of fifteen. Her success as a dancer resulted in her being starred, following which she entered the motion picture field.

BEAUTY CHATS

by Edna Kent Forbes

SLENDER LINES

A WOMAN who lived on a farm, who claims that her diet is necessarily limited to farm products, wrote me recently, asking how she might reduce. The things which I particular-



The stout girl should eat fish and oysters and such non-fattening foods.

ly stated were to be avoided, were things she said formed the chief dishes on the table. Pork, potatoes, wheat bread, butter, milk, eggs—all fattening, but all raised on the farm.

Now, of course, the woman who lives near some large market can pick and choose from a great variety for her table. But the farm woman can

follow the reduction diet more easily than she thinks. She can cut out the milk and cream and butter from her diet, she need not eat pork products, and she can stop eating the rich home-baked cakes and pastries. This means a certain self-sacrifice on her part, for the fatter the body the greater the appetite. But no fat woman will starve, no matter how little she eats, for the body immediately starts feeding itself from its own accumulated flesh, and reduces itself while keeping up the proper supply of nourishment.

The farm woman really has many advantages over the city woman in planning a reduction diet. She can raise her own green vegetables, and put up many of them to last out the winter. She can eat fowl as much as she wants, without adding flesh, and incurring expense. She can do without water at meals, since this adds flesh, she can get about in the air, and have the real benefits of work and exercise.

(Copyright.)



HAVE you noticed how many places now gotta scales for tella how moocha weigh? I tink ees alla right een da butcher shop and da grocery store, but een da lunch place ees no good.

I meeta leetle girl on da street other day I been acquaint weetch for longa time. I aska where she go and she say jusa walk around before eata da lunch.

I say "Wot's matter? You eata too mooch and no feela good?" She say she no can eata very mooch een da hot weather. I lika dat leetle girl and was pretty hot dat day. I feegure she no gotta moocha appetite so I aska her eata weetch me. Wot I care for da leetle expense anyway?

We go een one place wot gotta sign outside, "Light Lunch." I feegure dat was pretty good—mebbe no costa so mooch as da heavy one. But dat place gotta scale cense for tella how moocha weigh. Dat girl wanta geeva look. She go on da scale and tella me she losa da weight. She say, "I gotta do somating, Pietro. I am feefteen pound lighter seence da lasa time."

I no say somating but I tink was gooda idee we eata een da light lunch—mebbe I sava da mon. But I gotta wrong idee. I tink she try getta fat alla one time. She eata almosta everything on da program but da print.

Eef you taka fat one to lunch ees alla right go een da place weetch da scale. But for da skeeny one ees no good. She try getta fat too queeck. And eef she getta fat da purse getta slim.

Dat leetle girl tella me she hava da vacash nexa week and she was gonna way. So I decida eef she was gonna weigh nexa week, too, I no aska her eata weetch me any more.

Wot you tink?

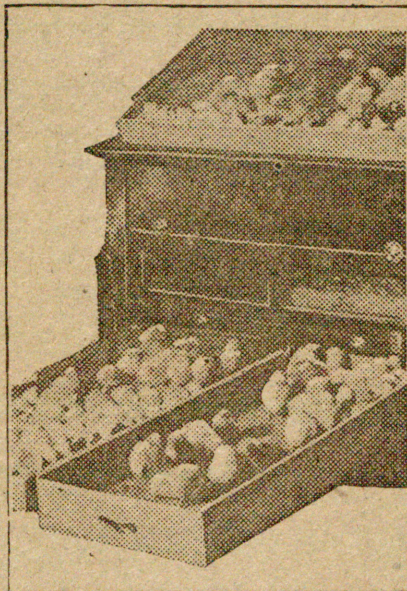
POULTRY

GIVE INCUBATORS BEST CARE

Machines Should Be Cleaned and Disinfected Before Storing Away for the Winter.

After the hatching season is over, clean and disinfect the incubators, empty the lamps and carefully store the parts in the machine. Lamps containing oil which are left in their proper place on the incubator for some time after the hatching season is over will cause trouble when it is started again, as the oil tends to work up into the hood.

The incubator should be disinfected once a year, or oftener if any disease is present in the hens or chickens, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Some operators prefer to disinfect



Some Operators Disinfect Their Incubators Before or After Each Hatch.

their incubators before or after each hatch. A 5 per cent solution of a reliable coal-tar disinfectant or carbolic acid may be used to wash out the machine and to disinfect the egg trays and nursery drawer. If the burlap is very dirty it may be cheaper to renew than to clean it.

For an incubator of about three cubic feet capacity one may pour one-half ounce of formalin, which contains 40 per cent formaldehyde, on one-half ounce of permanganate of potash in a pan in the incubator, which produces a very penetrating gas and thoroughly disinfects the machine. The door of the incubator should be closed just as soon as the liquid is poured into the pan and left closed for twelve hours or longer. Incubators should be well aired before they are used after disinfecting, especially when formaldehyde or any disinfectant which produces a gas has been used.

SUPPLY OF GRAIN FOR HENS

Fowls Will Consume More Food in Spring Than in Fall—Amount Varies With Breeds.

The feeder must use his own judgment in deciding how much grain to give the hens, as the amount of feed which they will eat varies with different pens and at different seasons of the year. They will eat more feed in the spring while laying heavily than the summer and fall when laying fewer eggs.

A fair general estimate is about one quart of scratch grains and an equal weight of mash (about one and a half quarts) daily to 13 hens of the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or Wyandottes, or to 16 hens of the smaller or egg breeds. This would be about seven and a half pounds each of scratch grains and of mash daily to 100 Leghorns and about nine and a half pounds of each to 100 general purpose fowls. If hens have free range or large yards containing green feed a general purpose hen will eat about 75 pounds of feed in a year and a Leghorn will eat about 55 pounds, in addition to the green stuff consumed, it has been found in experiments conducted on the government poultry farm.

RID FLOCKS OF ALL VERMIN

Regular Attention and Proper Treatment Will Prevent Troublesome Lice and Mites.

It is absolutely unnecessary for poultry to be seriously troubled by either lice or mites. Regular attention and proper treatment of the quarters will rid the flock of mites, and if body lice are found the birds should be treated for these also. Usually if a place is provided where the hens can dust themselves they will keep the lice in check.

LOUSY FLOCK UNPROFITABLE

Lice Are Detrimental Because of Irritation Caused by Crawling About and Gnawing.

True bird lice of the order Mallophaga never feed upon the blood of their host but feed upon excretions from the skin, epidermal scales, bits of feathers and hair. They are detrimental to the host by causing irritation due to crawling about and their gnawing habit. A "lousy" flock of chickens is not a profitable investment.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."—Adv.

Successful theatrical managers should thank their stars.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

The flirt of today will be the old maid of tomorrow, maybe.

"CORNS"

Lift Right Off Without Pain

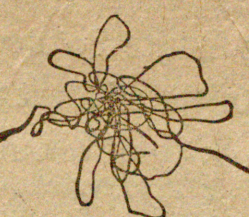


Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

It is usually the blunt man who says the sharpest things.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"



Do you feel all tangled up—bilious, constipated, headachy, nervous, full of cold? Take Cascarets tonight for your liver and bowels to straighten you out by morning. Wake up with clear head, stomach right, breath sweet and feeling fine. No griping, no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.—Adv.

It takes a pretty sharp man to cut a slow man to the quick.

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out: Doubles Its Beauty



A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.—Adv.

The home rule party in this country consists of women.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Best stomach corrective known.—Adv.

Necessity knows no law and is usually too poor to hire a lawyer.

DYE RIGHT

Buy only "Diamond Dyes"



Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye worn, shabby skirts, waists, dresses, coats, gloves, stockings, sweaters, draperies everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, new, rich fadeless colors. Have druggist show you "Diamond Dyes Color Card."—Adv.

Verbal Golf.

Black—What kind of golf does Brown play? White—Worst I ever listened to.—London Answers.

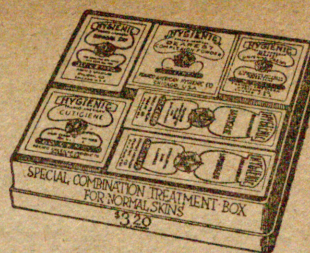
What Would You Do?

FACED by the necessity of providing for yourself, what would—what COULD—you do? Hundreds of women enter uncongenial, ill-paid employment because they lack either experience or capital.

Neither is necessary to success under the liberal-profit-sharing plan through which Franco-American toilet requisites, preferred by particular women for more than thirty years, can be sold to your neighbors and personal friends.

Your Chance!

If you long for independence and are willing to devote energy and enthusiasm to the work, write at once for full details concerning our "Retailer's Plan." If not already represented in your community we can offer you a generously paid position in which any woman may win success.



The Franco-American Special Combination Treatment Box, for either dry, normal or oily skins. Most popular and effective of toilet treatments.

The Franco-American Hygienic Company
13th Street, at Indiana Avenue
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

First in America

TRINER'S
American Elixir
of
Bitter Wine

Brought to the American market 30 years ago as the first Bitter Wine. It is still first and second to none. Unsurpassed for poor appetite, headaches, constipation, flatulence and other stomach troubles.

At all drug stores and dealers in medicines.

JOSEPH TRINER COMPANY
1333-45 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gold Medal



San Francisco 1915

Grand Prix



Panama 1916

Off Agin, On Agin

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

PRETTY FRIGID

We have seen all the glaciers of Greenland. Stand up in a frigid wall. But a snow-covered swing in the winter is the chilliest sight of all.

He Had.

"What has become of that pirate who ran that bum restaurant in your town?"

"He's pulled up his steaks and gone."

FINNIGIN FILOSOFY.

If they was nawthin' in herid-ity, a acorn planted in a persimmon grove wud bear th' pucky fruit alahng wid th' other bushes.

Game Law Violated.

A United States attorney in Honolulu has been recalled for shooting a local lawyer in the closed season.

An Incurable Boy.

Father—I note by the morning paper that Greece is still unyielding.

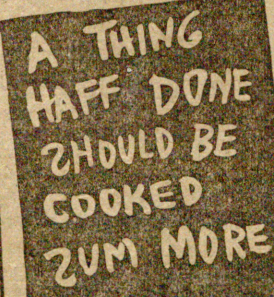
Son—One shouldn't expect Greece to soften in cold weather, except under fire.

What the Sphinx Says.

By NEWTON NEWKIRK.

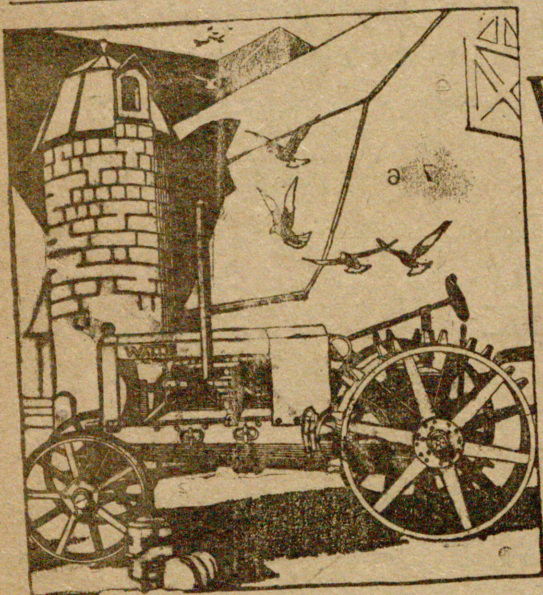


"The lazy loafer who looks too much at the clock is soon looking for another job."



A THING HAF DONE SHOULD BE COOKED ZUM MORE

Details of the deaths of 361,854 French soldiers are unknown.



Wallis Tractor Delivers Results

THE WALLIS Tractor delivers the goods and is the most economical as well as powerful Tractors you can buy for the money. That the WALLIS stands well with the farmers is proven by the fact that 125 of these tractors were sold in a town of 400 population in North Dakota in 1919.

The WALLIS only burns 1 1-2 gallons of fuel per acre plowed and burns either gasoline or kerosene. Another big economical factor is that the WALLIS consumes only 1 1-2 quarts cylinder oil per day.

That the use of properly built tractors, tractor built plows and other tractor implements, such as harrows, disc and drag, packers, etc., will not only maintain but greatly increase production on the farm, is no longer a theory, as thousands of farmers are today successfully demonstrating; they are accomplishing it with less help, for the reason that a tractor like the WALLIS, which has power to pull three 14" plow bottoms, can turn 10 acres a day, or an acre an hour, compared with 5 acres per day with a 4 or 5 horse unit; and the WALLIS Tractor will disc 40 acres or more a day; all this work being accomplished by one man, and is what is known as a one man outfit. One man can also operate the WALLIS Tractor for other farm work, such as hauling and general belt work.

HENTSCH & HELLMUTH. Mokena, Ill.

Lower Prices

We have a carload of the famous

King of Minnesota Flour

coming that we will sell on a CASH Basis at

\$14.00 a Barrel. Better

Order Some Now

We have Early Ohio and also White Potatoes coming from Minnesota that are of the highest quality. Our price is right so better talk to us about them.

B. Balchowsky & Sons

GOOD GOODS ALWAYS
FRANKFORT. ILLINOIS

NEW ROQUE CHAMPION



For the first time in the history of the annual national roque tournaments, a woman led the field in one division of the championships at Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Annie L. Whitney, a native of Portland, Me., was proclaimed champion of the second division after winning 11 matches and losing but one to 11 male competitors.

When in

Blue Island

Stop at the

White City Restaurant

251 Western Avenue

at low Popular Prices

IMPROVED FARMS

For Sale

In Will and Cook Counties

190 acres, Frankfort Township, per acre	\$260
160 " " " "	160
83 " " " "	325
80 " " " "	300
247 " " " "	255
268 " " " "	250
140 " " " "	300
60 " " " "	300
40 " " " "	240
234 " " " "	240
120 " " " "	250
112 " " " "	210

If interested, send for complete description.

GEO. J. HACER

MOKENA, ILLINOIS

DO YOU KNOW-

that 275,000 People, Residents of the State of Illinois, Own Public Utility Securities?

These people and their immediate families constitute one-sixth of the population of the state.

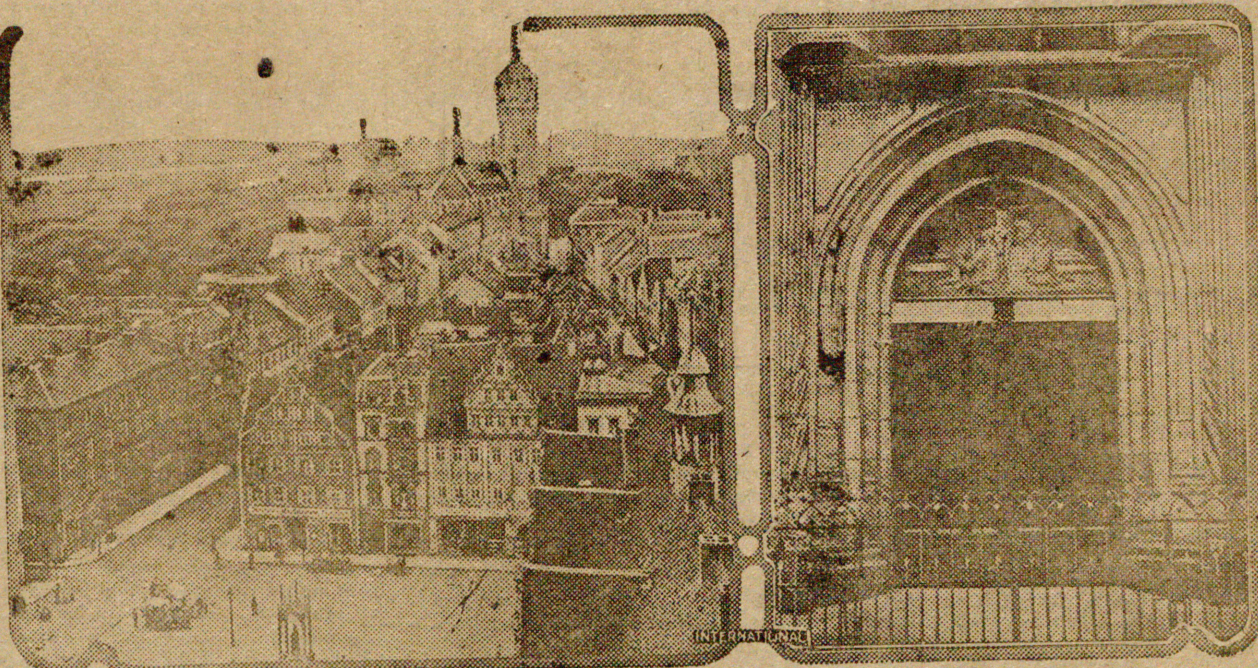
In other words, on an average of one person of every six you meet (or some member of his immediate family) is the owner of public utility stock or bonds. This does not include owners of steam railroad securities, nor hundreds of thousands of people, who through life insurance policies and Savings bank accounts, are indirectly owners of public utility securities in which the money of these institutions is invested.

Next to government bonds, public utility securities are more widely owned than any other class of investment in this state.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITY INFORMATION

203 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

To Celebrate the 400th Anniversary of Luther



Wittenberg, Prussia, is to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther in December next. The illustration gives a view of the town, which was the reformer's home, and of the door of the Stadtkirche to which he affixed his famous thesis.

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER MINE FOUND BY RABBIT HUNTERS



General view of the Newburyport, Mass., silver mine which, after lying idle for nearly half a century, is again being worked. It was discovered 46 years ago by boys who were chasing rabbits. Modern methods of mining have made it possible to reopen the old mine.

Coopering Grain Cars



"COOPERING" GRAIN CARS.

Grain is the One Large Business Which Has No Cars of Its Own Peculiarly Adapted to This Service.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Cars should be prepared for grain in such a way as to prevent as much leakage as possible and to prevent rain or snow from reaching the grain.

There are three causes for the leakage of grain in transit:

1. Defective car equipment.
2. Rough handling by railroads.
3. Carelessness on the part of the loader.

A great deal of trouble arises from shortage due to leakage in transit. The shipper, receiver, railroad and terminal weighmaster all suffer directly or indirectly. Therefore the farm bureaus and their marketing committees should get in touch with all of these parties and do a little team work, each agreeing to eliminate as much of this trouble as he can in his own department.

Every good elevator man knows how to "cooper" a car but it would not be amiss to get full directions from any grain exchange showing how the different parts of the car should be safeguarded.

READ THIS PAPER

Invest Direct in Property You Can See

Population of
800,000 Served
by This Company

Experienced Men
Direct Activities

TAKE no chances with your savings! Your money, invested in the Preferred Stock of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, will now bring you a larger cash return than ever before.

The solid, substantial character of this investment should appeal strongly to you. The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois provides a population of more than 800,000 in the territory adjacent to Chicago with essential electric and gas service. The company has \$60,000,000 invested in plants and equipment alone. The demands of the various communities for electric and gas service are constantly increasing.

At the head of the Public Service Company are men of wide experience in successful public utility management. Their standing and reputation enables the investor to repose full confidence in their judgment and ability.

The opportunity for investment in this well-managed growing public utility is unusual indeed at the present time. It will pay you to investigate.

Price on Application

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

Public Service Company
OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Why Right Tires Wear.

Most motorists have noticed that tires on the right side of a car wear more than those on the left side and many ascribe this to turning corners to the right more than to the left.

But they are wrong, asserts an expert driver. The increased wear, he says, is caused by the pitch of the road, which throws more of the car on the right side than on the left.

The slope of the road causes the right rear tire to carry more weight than the left rear. The same is true of the right front as against the left front. For this reason it is advised that tires be changed around once a month. The order of rotation declared best is right rear, left rear, right front then left front.

Education in India.

Courses in elementary science are to be introduced into the schools of the United Provinces of India. A year of work in agriculture will be the highest of the six years of science planned, so that "the schoolboys of a population of 50,000,000 may be instructed in an art which is the direct means of livelihood for three-fourths of this population."

Returning to Reims.

More than 60,000 persons have returned to the ruins of Reims, where they are mostly living in the ruins of wine cellars.

The Currency.

Out of a total currency supply of about \$6,000,000,000 in the country, it is estimated, less than half is in the banks.

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at his place of residence 1 mile west and 1-2 miles north of Maple Street road, 8 miles east and 1-2 mile north of Joliet, 1-2 miles east and 3 miles north of New Lenox, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER 9 1920 10 A. M.

2 Horses-1 Mule

21 Head of Cattle

5 HEAD OF HOGS weighing 250 lbs. each.

ABOUT 100 HENS IMPLEMENTS

FEED. About 6 tons timothy hay in barn, some clover hay, 150 bushels barley, 15 acres of shock corn.

Household Goods

Ladies Aid of Marley Church will serve lunch

USUAL TERMS OF SALE

W. J. CLEVELAND

H. MORIARTY, Auct. Chas. Erickson, Clerk

Good Servant, Poor Master.

It is well to have a hobby, says the New York Medical Journal. It is well to have a hobby which can be used as a faithful servant. It is well to have a hobby as long as you can ride it, but when it begins to ride you it is better to look about for another steed.

Marble Cheaper Than Pine.

The United States commercial attaché in Rome reports that imported pitch pine now costs more than native Italian walnut, and that builders save money by making stairways of marble instead of yellow pine.

SPECIAL OFFERING on Firestone Tires



The Leading Question

With some folks it is the tire question. We have solved the problem for everybody. Owing to the fact that the Firestone Company have announced the discontinuation of the present Non-Skid Tread, we are readjusting our stock accordingly. Look at these prices on Firestone Fabric Casings 6000 miles adjustment basis.

Most Miles Per Dollar

For a Short Time Only

These Firestone words struck us as exactly expressing our ideas of service.

"Most miles per dollar" is a plain statement of fact—whether you apply it to the tires or to our work.

We believe that our business will grow, as your confidence in us grows. In our stock of Firestone tires, tubes and auto accessories, we have chosen carefully, bearing in mind always the standard, most miles per dollar.

Come in and let us prove it.

BOOK & HOUSER

New Lenox, Ill.

SIZE	TREAD	REG. PRICE	SPECIAL OFFERING
30x3	Plain	17.75	14.30
30x3 1-2	Non-skid	23.50	18.80
32x3 1-2	"	28.00	22.40
31x4	"	32.80	26.25
32x4	"	37.40	29.95
33x4	"	39.25	31.40
34x4	"	40.10	32.10

These are all first grade tires
No Seconds

COOPER & HOSTERT

Mokena, Ill.



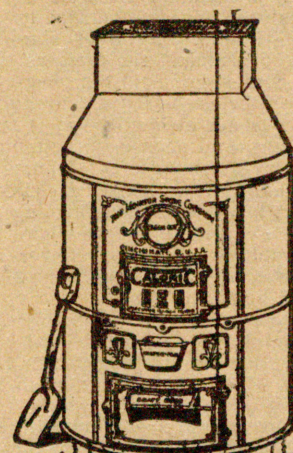
**OVER 100,000
HAPPY FAMILIES**

in every state in the Union
—in your own neighborhood

—have summer warmth in their homes in coldest weather with the patented CaloriC Pipeless Furnace.

What a magnificent tribute to CaloriC leadership and success! Can you afford to try out imitations or heating experiments when you can get the genuine time-proven CaloriC?

The CaloriC is the product of The Monitor Stove Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, makers of quality heating appliances for 101 years, and today largest manufacturers of warm-air furnaces in the world.



The Manufacturer's guarantee —70 degrees warmth in your home in coldest weather or money back. Our personal guarantee—you must be satisfied. Place your order now for early installation so we can give you the very best service.

FRANK MALL LBR CO.
MOKENA, ILLINOIS

CALORIC
THE ORIGINAL PIPELESS FURNACE TRIPLE-CASING SYSTEM
© The M. S. Co.

Celluloid, from which many toilet articles and imitations of ivory are made, is composed from the cellulose found in cotton cloth or raw cotton. It is treated with a solution of nitric acid which forms it into a pulp very much like paper pulp. It is then washed with water, which removes most of the acid. It is partially hardened and camphor gum mixed with it, when it is rolled into sheets and thoroughly dried. To manipulate it, it is softened by steam and then hardened by drying.

LYRIC

THEATRE
FRED C. BRINCKEN, Mgr.
BLUE ISLAND, ILLINOIS

PROGRAMME

Week of October 4 to 10th

Program Subject to Change

MONDAY

DOROTHY DOLTON

—IN—

"Guilty of Love"

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

CHARLES RAY

—IN—

"45 Minutes from Broadway"

THURSDAY

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

—IN—

"The Fortune Teller"

FRIDAY

WILLIAM RUSSELL

—IN—

"The Man Who Dared"

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

AN ALL STAR CAST

—IN—

"The Street Called Straight"

**GRAND
THEATRE**

EVERY

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

BIG

**WESTERN PRODUCTIONS
SUNDAY MATINEE 2 P. M.**

SENATOR HARDING GUARANTEES FAIR DEAL FOR FARMER

Declares Definite National Agricultural Policy Is Vital to Country's Welfare.

**WOULD PUT END TO PRICE
FIXING OF FARM PRODUCTS**

**In Address Before Minnesota State
Fair Republican Nominee Shows
Profound Understanding of
Farming and Its Problems.**

Minneapolis, (Special).—"The time has come when, as a nation, we must determine upon a definite agricultural policy. We must decide whether we shall undertake to make of the United States a self-sustaining nation—which means that we shall grow within our own boundaries all of the staple food products needed to maintain the highest type of civilization—or whether we shall continue to exploit our agricultural resources for the benefit of our industrial and commercial life, and to leave to posterity the task of finding food enough, by strong-arm methods, if necessary, to support the coming hundreds of millions.

"I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own security and are equal to the task."

So declared Senator Harding in a masterly address before the Minnesota State Fair here, in which he revealed a most profound understanding of agriculture, its problems and its relation to the farmer and the consumer in the cities. This speech has been described as the greatest speech on agriculture which has ever been made by a Presidential candidate.

Among other things he said: "A good many years ago a Chinese philosopher uttered a profound truth when he said: 'The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufacture and commerce are its branches and its life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies.'

Cause for Concern. "It may seem strange to many good people that at this particular time any one should quote this saying of a wise old Chinese. Never in all our history have prices of farm products ruled so high, measured in dollars, as during the past four years. Farm land in the great surplus-producing states has advanced to unheard of prices, with every indication that, but for the tight money conditions, it would go still higher. Apparently the farmers of the land are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Why then, even by implication, suggest that something may be wrong with our agriculture, and that the trouble may be communicated to our manufactures and commerce? People in the cities are disposed to think that if there is anything wrong it is in the cities where food is selling at such high prices, and not in the country where the food is produced. But both farm and city students of national problems see in the present agricultural situation certain conditions which give cause for real concern to every lover of his country."

He then referred in a most interesting way to the development of the great central west and sketched briefly the settlement of the great central valleys, as follows:

"Through the homestead law the government gave a farm of the richest land in the world to every man who wanted one. Railroads were built, the prairies were plowed up, and almost overnight the agricultural production of the United States increased by 50 per cent. Grains were produced and sold at the bare cost of utilizing the soil, and the farmers of the older states to the east were smothered by this flood of cheap grain. The only thing that could be done with this superabundance of food was to build cities out of it. And great cities we did build, not only in the United States, but across the seas."

He spoke of the hard conditions which came upon the farmers of the central west as a result of their overproduction, and then of the gradual improvement which began about 1905, when the increased population in the cities began to catch up with farm production, and how this increased demand for food was accelerated by the great World War.

Speaking of the part played by the farmer during the war, he said:

Splendid Part of Farmers.

"The splendid part played by the farmers of the nation during the war probably never will be understood or fully appreciated by our people. More than 25 per cent of all our fighting men came from the farms, and after sending their sons to the camps, the fathers and mothers, with the help of the younger children, turned to and produced more food than was ever before produced in the history of the world in the same time and from the same area of land. Their working days were measured not by the clock, but by the number of daylight hours. They took to themselves the responsibility of feeding not only our own people, but also our allies across the sea. In more ways than one, our farmers made the war their war, and counted no sacrifice too great to help fight it through to a successful finish. The story of what they did, written by some one who understands it, will furnish one of the most glorious chapters in American history. One thing I may say—in every American conflict, from the revolution for independence to the world war for maintained rights, the farmer has been 100 per cent American and ready for every sacrifice."

He then pointed out some of the un-

fortunate results in agriculture, growing out of war conditions, especially the premium put on grain growing at the expense of livestock production. He referred to the heavy losses suffered by many livestock producers and feeders, and pointed out the urgent need of restoring the balance between livestock and grain production as quickly as possible. On this subject he said:

"For two outstanding reasons the maintenance of a normal balance between livestock and grain production is a matter of national concern. One is that we are a meat-eating people, and should have a fairly uniform supply at a reasonable price. Conditions which either greatly stimulate or greatly discourage livestock production result in prices altogether too high for the average consuming public or altogether too low for the producer. The other is that the over-stimulation of grain production depletes the fertility of our land, which is our greatest national asset, and results in a greater supply than can be consumed at a price profitable to the producer, and finally to widespread agricultural distress from which all of our people suffer."

Speaking of the trend of prices of farm products during the next two or three years, he said that no one could forecast them with any accuracy. That as a nation we are undergoing the same experience that the individual undergoes when recovering from a long and dangerous illness. And then he made this significant statement:

"It must be evident, however, to any one who has given the matter even superficial consideration, that we have now come to the end of the long period of agricultural exploitation in the United States. No longer are there great and easy and awaiting areas of fertile land awaiting the land hungry. We have now under the plow practically all of our easily-tillable land, though idle areas await reclamation and development by that genius and determination which ever have made nature respond to human needs. Additions of consequence, which we may make to our farming area, from this time on, must come by putting water on the dry lands of the arid and semi-arid country, or by taking water off of the swamp lands, of which we have large areas in some sections, or by digging the stumps out of the cut-over timber lands of the north and south."

Other Alternative an Unhappy One.

"If we should unhappily choose the course of industrial and commercial promotion at the expense of agriculture, cities will continue to grow at the expense of the rural community, agriculture will inevitably break down and finally destroy the finest rural civilization, with the greatest possibilities the world has ever seen. Decreased farm production will make dear food and we shall be obliged to send our ships to far-away nations in search of cheap foodstuffs, the importation of which is sure to intensify agricultural discouragement and distress at home."

"If, on the other hand, we shall determine to build up here a self-sustaining nation—and what lover of his country can make a different choice?—then we must at once set about the development of a system of agriculture which will enable us to feed our people abundantly, with some spare for export in years of plenty, and at prices which will insure to the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly comparable to those offered by the cities. A sound system of agriculture can not be maintained on any other basis. Anything short of a fair return upon invested capital, and a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil, and insure against natural hazards will drive large numbers of farmers to the cities."

Senator Harding made it perfectly clear that this is a problem in which city people have just as much interest as the farmer. That unless we can work out a rational and fair agricultural policy, the drift to the city will continue and our trouble will grow constantly worse.

Speaking of farm organizations, he said the farm organization of the present day is quite different from the organization of the past; that farmers have learned sound principles of organization; that they are adapting to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. He referred especially to the successful organizations established by the fruit growers of the west and by the grain growers of the northwest, and said the farmers of the corn belt states are also rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in the country. He pointed out very frankly the danger that would come to the nation if the problems of the farmer were not frankly recognized, and if the farmer was not given absolutely fair treatment.

He said we have witnessed restricted production of manufactures and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs, and expressed the hope that we never may have that experience.

While heartily recognizing the need of a national agricultural policy, he disclaimed any intention of suggesting that the government should work out an elaborate system of agriculture and then try to impose it on the farmers of the country. He denounced such an effort as utterly repugnant to American ideals. He said that government paternalism, whether applied to agriculture or to any other of our great national industries, would stifle ambition, impair efficiency, lessen production and make us a nation of dependent incompetents. He said the farmer requires no special favors at the hands of the government. All he needs is a fair chance and such just consideration for agriculture as we ought to give to a basic industry, and ever seek to promote for our common good.

Senator Harding then spoke of the definite policies to which the Republican party is committed, and which he, as its candidate, endorses.

Farm Representation.

First.—The need of farm representation in larger governmental affairs is recognized. During the past seven years the right of agriculture to a

voice in governmental administration has been practically ignored, and at times the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies and in many of the larger activities of the government.

Second.—The right of farmers to farm co-operative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life.

Scientific Study.

Third.—The Republican party pledges itself to a scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, both at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations here. Stabilization will contribute to everybody's confidence. Farmers have complained bitterly of the frequent and violent fluctuations in prices of farm products, and especially in prices of live stock. They do not find such fluctuations in the products of other industries. In a general way prices of farm products must go up or down, according to whether there is a plentiful crop or a short one. The farmer's raw materials are the fertility of the soil, the sunshine and the rain, and the size of his crops is measured by the supply of these raw materials and the skill with which he makes use of them. He cannot control his production and adjust it to the demand as can the manufacturer. But he can see no good reason why the prices of his products should fluctuate so violently from week to week and sometimes from day to day.

To Stop Price Fixing.

Fourth.—We promise to put an end to unnecessary price fixing of farm products and to ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices.

Government drives against food prices such as we have experienced during the past two years are vain and useless. The ostensible purpose of such drives is to reduce the price the consumer pays for food. The actual result is unjustly to depress for a time the prices the farmer receives for his grain and live stock, but with no appreciable reduction in the price the consumer pays. Such drives simply give the speculator and the profiteer additional opportunities to add to their exactions.

Fifth.—We favor the administration of the farm loan act so as to help men who farm to secure farms of their own and to give to them long time credits, needed to practice the best methods of diversified farming.

We also favor the authorization of associations to provide the necessary machinery to furnish personal credit to the man, whether land owner or tenant, who is hampered for lack of working capital. Unfortunately as land increases in value tenancy also increases.

An Increasing Evil.

This has been true throughout history. At the present time probably one-half of the high priced land in the corn belt states is farmed by men who, because of lack of capital, find it necessary to rent. This increase in tenancy brings with it evils which are a real menace to national welfare. The tenant who lacks sufficient working capital and who too often is working under a short time lease is forced to farm the land to the limit and rob it of its fertility in order to pay the rent. Amid such conditions we have inefficient schools, broken down churches and a sadly limited social life. We should therefore concern ourselves not only in helping men to secure farms of their own and in helping the tenant secure the working capital he needs to carry on the best methods of diversified farming, but we should work out a system of land leasing which, while doing full justice to both landlord and tenant, will at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil.

Transportation Systems.

Sixth.—We do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give us prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Seventh.—We are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards; let us maintain them.

So long as America can produce the foods we need I am in favor of buying from America first.

Fewer Land Hogs.

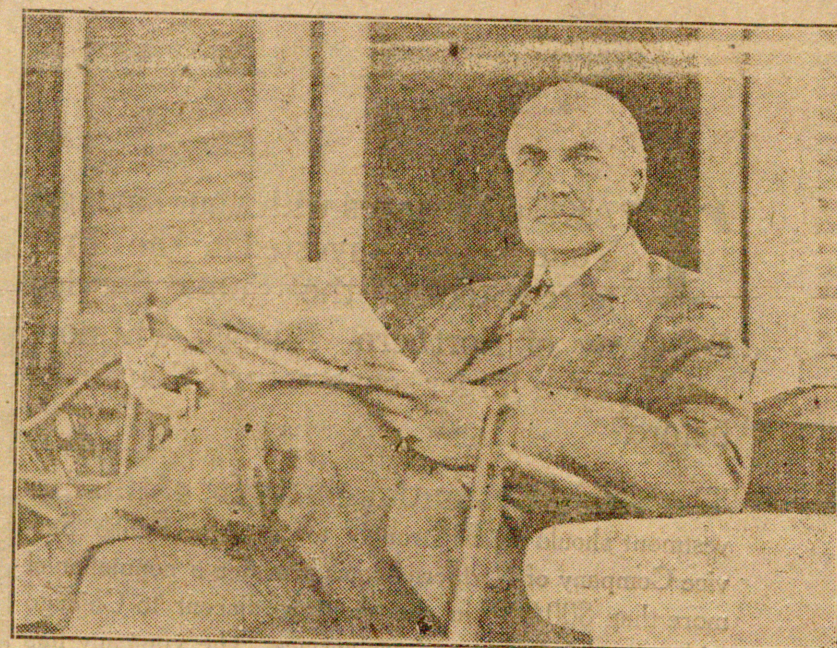
Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of state and federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. Farming is not an auxiliary; it is the main plant, and geared with it, inseparably, is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less legislation in cultivating a quadrennial crop of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

This Sign Tells Its Own Story

IF YOU WANT BEER AND WINE
VOTE FOR
GOV. COX For President

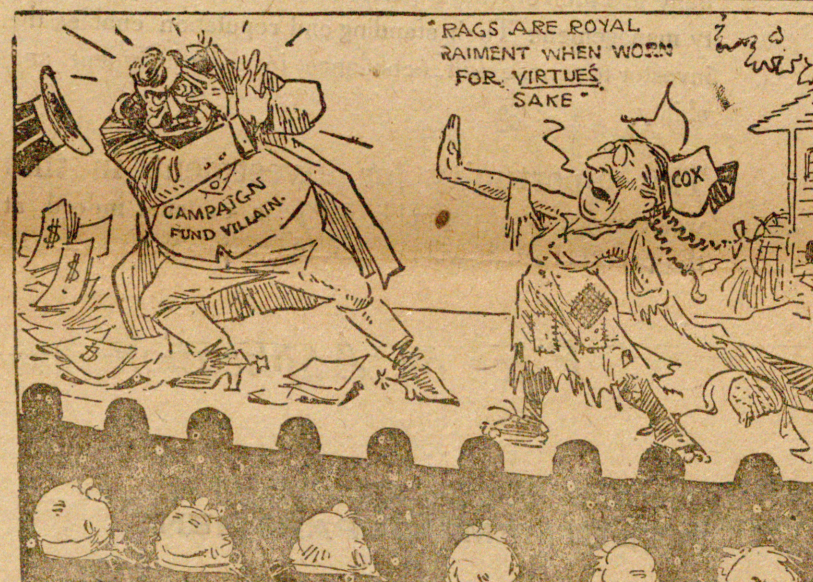
In a saloon owned by Stanley K. Glomski, 118 North La Salle Street, Chicago, hung conspicuously over the bar, is to be seen the sign pictured above.

HARDING AND HIS NEWSPAPER



The newspaper holds much interest for Senator Harding these days. In the few moments of leisure that are left to him, the Senator, a newspaper editor and publisher himself, reads his newspapers carefully.

The Stage Villain and the Virtuous Soubrette



CANDIDATE COX, THE UNDIGNIFIED

By E. S. VAN ZILE

From the time of George Washington to the present moment it has been characteristic of the American people to demand dignity in an absolutely essential quality in the make-up of a President. The instances have been so rare in which an occupant of the White House has forgotten the obligation he is under to the nation to maintain his poise under all circumstances that it requires close historical investigation to come upon them. Our Presidents have been, no matter what may have been their shortcomings, executives, worthy in their outward bearing of the eminence to which they had attained.

It is a serious handicap to James M. Cox that he has displayed, in his Presidential campaign, a lack of dignity that has been, in some of its manifestations, actually shocking. It is not demanded, of course, that a Presidential candidate shall go about his campaign activities with a book of etiquette in one hand and a box of sedative pills in the other. The American public, with its usual sense of justice, makes due allowance always, when judging the words and deeds of

an aspirant for the Presidency, for the great physical and mental strain that he is undergoing. But there is a limit beyond which its patience and sympathy may safely be tried, and Governor Cox has repeatedly passed that limit.

Of course, it may be too much to expect that a candidate who owes his nomination to the fact that he was the only one of many aspirants who was thoroughly a persona grata to men like Murphy, Nugent, Taggart and Brennan should possess that sensitiveness to the proprieties that has safeguarded the dignity of our Presidents as a class. But even after making due allowance for the fact that a man's manners are influenced by the company he keeps, it is not too much to say that Governor Cox, in his recent public utterances and in certain cheap appeals he has made to people lacking in good taste, has placed himself outside the pale from which alone an occupant of the White House should be chosen.

As President there is every reason to believe that the undignified Cox would offend against a precious tradition that is, as it should be, dear to the hearts of the American people.

COX KNOCKED LIVE HORNET'S NEST ON OWN PARTY'S HEAD

**Charge Regarding Campaign
Funds Flares Back and
Singes Democrats.**

THEY WANTED TEN MILLION.

**People Willing to Contribute to
Get Rid of Democrats, but Not
to Keep Them in Power.**

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

"God in everything," sang the poet. And this does not even exclude the campaign speeches of Governor Cox.

As a result of Mr. Cox's allegations of a big Republican Campaign Corruption Fund, certain definite facts have been demonstrated by the sworn testimony of the leaders of Governor Cox's own party. They may be summarized as follows:

It has been demonstrated that whereas, in their most sanguine moods, the Republican managers never contemplated a campaign fund of more than \$4,000,000, the Democratic party, at an expense of one-half million dollars, set up the machinery for the collection of a campaign fund of \$10,000,000.

It has been demonstrated that the contemplated \$10,000,000 fund of the Democrats did not materialize for the sole reason that there aren't a sufficient number of plain people in the United States who want a continuance of Democratic rule, to contribute even one-tenth of \$10,000,000.

It has been demonstrated that whereas, the great body of the people—literally thousands of them—have willingly contributed from 50 cents to \$1,000 to be rid of the present Democratic administration, and to defeat Governor Cox; on the other hand not thousands and not even hundreds are willing to contribute 5 cents toward a continuance of Wilsonism.

What Records Show.

It has been shown by sworn records that whereas, in despite of Mr. Cox's outraged feelings over the disposition of thousands of ordinary American citizens to help pay the expenses of defeating him in his campaign for the presidency, Mr. Cox in 1914 viewed with complacency the criminal efforts of his campaign managers in Ohio to extort from the Civil Service employees of the state contributions intended to further his personal political fortunes. It has been shown by the testimony of Mr. Cox's own campaign managers that the \$4,000,000 which the Republican managers hope to raise for all political purposes this year is not more than can legitimately be expended for this purpose, and that these frank Democratic managers would also like to have a similar amount, but don't see any way of getting it.

It has been shown that the common, ordinary rank and file of the American people, for the first time in American politics, are ready to contribute out of their own pockets to defeat a candidacy which represents all that is repugnant and hostile to American institutions, and that this willingness of the American people to contribute to the expense of defeating the Democracy is the sole basis of Governor Cox's charge of a conspiracy to buy the government of the United States. Incidentally it required the candidacy of Governor Cox to introduce into a national campaign the doctrine that it is possible for the people of the United States to buy their own government, unless Mr. Cox unconsciously means to convey the idea that in this campaign the people are to buy back their government from the autocracy which has seized it and refuses to let go.

Finally it has been conclusively demonstrated that if the Democratic party is to secure any money to waste in a vain effort to achieve a Democratic victory that money must come exclusively from men of the Colonel Deeds' type and the Dayton aircraft plunder-bund, and from the Wall street international financiers, who alone will profit through the participation of the United States in Wilson's League of Nations.

All of these conclusions have been demonstrated by sworn testimony before the Senate Committee with a mathematical precision which would have met the enthusiastic approbation of the late Mr. Euclid. Governor Cox's great expose has petered out. It was a false alarm.

Let's get back to the issues of the campaign.

The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this—flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life



A HOOVER in your home will free you from much of the drudgery of summer housework.

About three hours' active service a week with The HOOVER is sufficient to keep everything spick and span.

The rest of the week you can spend in the glorious out-of-doors, so far as the housecleaning part of good housekeeping is concerned.

Let us show you how The HOOVER will shake all of the dirt out of your rugs, absolutely withdraw it by powerful suction and then brush the nap velvety to preserve the beauty and life of the rugs.

The HOOVER

It BEATS... as it Sweeps... as it Cleans

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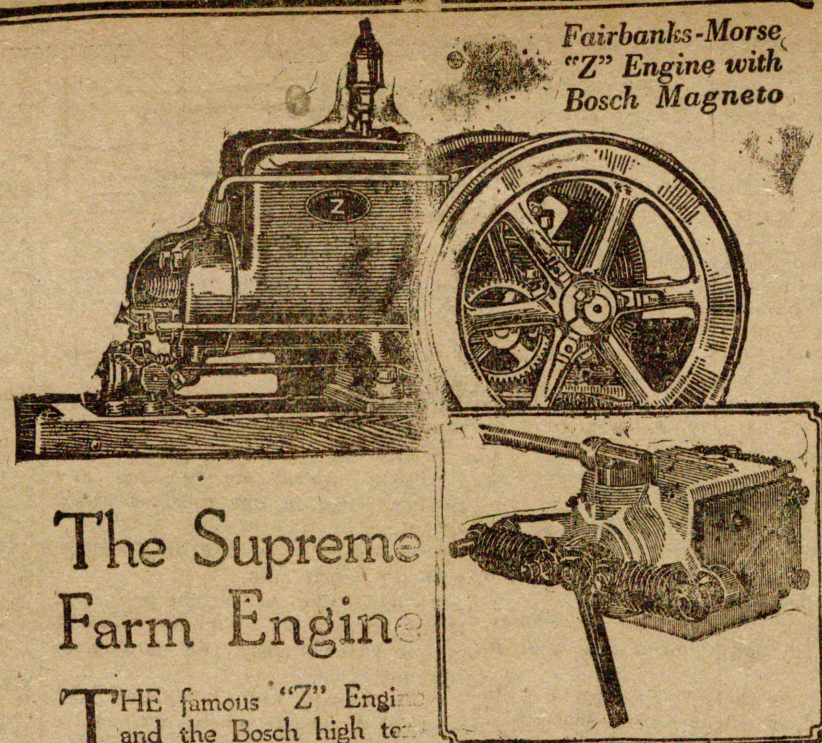
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Bosch Magneto

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This engine is used in running the Fairbank-Morse light plants.

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WATKINS MEDICINE CO.

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The Teaching of Grammar.

As respectable an authority as Brander Mathews rejoices that people have given up the teaching of "formal grammar" and absurdly artificial technicalities as being "foreign to the genius of our energetic and masculine speech." Conscious of our own exceeding vulnerability, we side with him. English is as English does, and, when we feel the need of a little license, we propose to take it. Meanwhile, tell Gilbert, or Lindsay or John to go hang.—Louisville Herald.

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THE man with a few dollars to invest- or the man with \$10,000- both are invited to investigate the exceptional investment opportunity now afforded by the Preferred Stock of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

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The opportunity is so unusual and so advantageous it merits your attention and immediate action.

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The MYSTERY of HARTLEY HOUSE

by Clifford S. Raymond
Illustrated by Irwin Myers Copyright by George H. Doran Co.

THAT'S DOBSON.

Synopsis.—Dr. John Michelson, just beginning his career, becomes resident physician and companion of Homer Sidney at Hartley house. Mr. Sidney is an American, a semi-invalid, old and rich and very desirous to live. Mrs. Sidney is a Spanish woman, dignified and reticent. Jed, the butler, acts like a privileged member of the family. Hartley house is a fine old isolated country place, with a murder story, a "haunted pool," and many watch-dogs, and an atmosphere of mystery. The "haunted pool" is where Richard Dobson, son of a former owner of Hartley house, had killed his brother, Arthur Dobson. Jed begins operations by locking the doctor in his room the very first night. Doctor John fixes his door so he can't be locked in. He meets Isobel, daughter of the house and falls in love at first sight. In the night he finds the butler drunk and holding Mrs. Sidney by the wrist. He interferes. Mrs. Sidney makes light of it. John buys a revolver. John overhears Jed telling Mrs. Sidney he will have his way. In reply she says she will not hesitate to kill him. Mrs. Sidney asks John to consent to the announcement of his engagement to Isobel. The young people consent to the make-believe engagement. Later they find it is to head off Jed, who would marry Isobel. Jed tries to kill John, but the matter is smoothed over. John, though "engaged" to Isobel, conceals his love.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

Our charming old gentleman could not go through the entire institution, and the warden led him to the most accessible parts of the interesting place. We saw the rattan-chair works and the honor men in the gardens. We also took one glance at a tier of cell-houses and peeped into the dining-hall and into the chapel.

The warden would have had us stay to dinner.

I had to forbid this. It would have been too much of a physical strain upon Mr. Sidney. I knew that the little diversion was interesting him, and I was glad to have him interested, but I did not want to tax his strength.

"I'm the doctor's servant," he said. "I'll look into the library if you don't mind, warden, and then we'll obey the physician."

Warden Williams led us to the library, which contained a large collection of books. An elderly convict was engaged in cataloguing some new volumes which had just been taken out of boxes. He was interested and paid no attention to us.

Mr. Sidney looked at him for a few minutes.

"What did you say was his crime?" he asked of the warden.

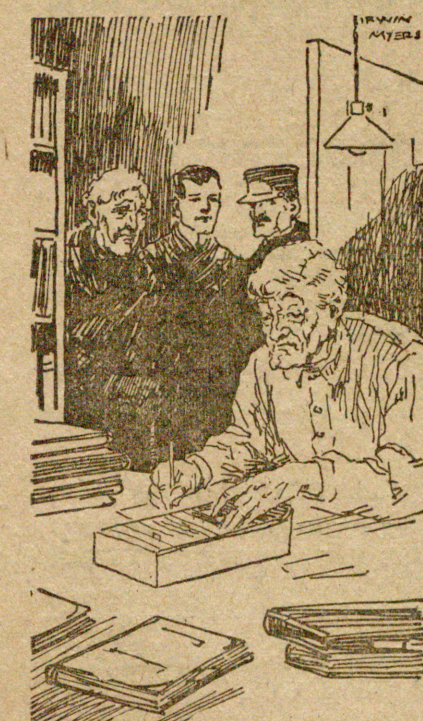
"That's Dobson," said Mr. Williams. "You must know his story. He is the man who killed his brother. You are living in the Dobson house."

I looked at the frail, white-haired man with a sudden shock of interest. This was the man who had created the ghost story at Hartley house. He was fumbling registry cards and writing on them. He was frail and insignificant. He had been once, by legend, a sturdy, muscular, cruel brute. He was now feeble and interested in cataloguing.

Mr. Sidney looked about the room.

"This does not seem to be so well protected as the other parts of the prison," he said.

"It is not thought necessary," said the warden. "Escape from here might not be impossible for an agile man. It



"He is the Man Who Killed His Brother."

is not impossible from any part of the prison. It can only be made improbable. It would be easier from here, but still difficult. But this old man would be in a harder prison of deprivation and friendlessness outside than he is inside."

"Do you mean that he is the man who made the ghost story I bought with my house?" Mr. Sidney asked.

ingly. His charm of manner never seemed more positive and active. "Hello, doctor!" he said. "I needed company and just your company. If you would only drink wine!"

A broken pipe in the laundry made it necessary to call a plumber from Hartley, and to get quick service, it was agreed that we should send a car for the man and his helper.

The day was pleasant, and for the sake of the drive I went with the driver. The plumber was a fat man of the comic type. I thought he must be the embodiment of all the plumbers' jokes; he was the product of the comics. I even asked him if he were sure he had all his tools. I thought he would be sure to send us back for a wrench. He was amiable, laughed at anything or nothing and was saved from being a nuisance only by an abounding animal optimism which was infectious.

Driving through the Hartley house grounds, we came to the pool, and the plumber—named Harkins—chuckled. Thus far, whenever he or something else amused him, he had laughed. Now he chuckled as if in recollection of an experience richer or deeper than any he had been talking of.

"That place is going to be remembered by me," he said. "I have been out here only once since the night I made a bet I was not afraid to sit on the bank here for an hour. They've got a good many stories of this place in town. I had been drinking a little. I don't do it steady, but once in a while I get out. You've got to do it to keep the house going happy. Give the wife something to talk about. My wife would rather scold me than eat, and she loves her food."

"We were at the White Pigeon, having a good time but thinking of going home, when some one started on this Hartley house story. Everybody had something to say, and I said that there was no ghost that could scare me, at least no ghost that ever was within a hundred miles of Hartley. That's where I made a fool of myself. I've got to admit that's where I made a fool of myself."

"I bet five dollars I would sit an hour on the bank at this place. I forgot all about the dogs, or I'd not have made the bet. Anyway, they didn't bother me. We got an automobile and drove out here. The fellows left me at the pool and went a mile back. They were going to take my word for it. I was to stay an hour and then start walking back. At the end of an hour they would start toward me and pick me up. They had beer and sandwiches. I had a couple of bottles and some cheese and crackers."

"I wasn't afraid of that place. I'm not afraid of any place unless I get to thinking about this one. It was along in October. A hoot-owl was somewhere back of me, and there was a whippoorwill up toward the house."

"I'm used to hoot-owls and whippoorwills, but I hadn't drunk more than half a bottle of beer before even these things began to sound different."

"The current of the river kept knocking at the big rock at the up end of the pool, and you began to think that things were reaching for you out of the dark. I'd have given ten dollars to quit, but I got so that I didn't want to move. I felt safer sitting still."

"Then I began to hear things that I don't suppose were making a noise at all. It may be it was rabbits in the bush. I nearly died when I heard a cry about fifty feet back of me. I did hear that. I guess a ferret had got a rabbit. You know how a rabbit cries—like a baby."

"I was sitting in the open, and I thought I'd feel better if I got my back up against something. So I crawled over to some bushes and sat down behind them."

"Maybe I had been there a half an hour, feeling scary and uncomfortable, when I heard a regular yell. There wasn't any fooling about that. It sounded like some one being hurt but yelling not so much because of the hurt as because he was mad."

"You've heard fellows talking about their hair standing on end. I never knew what it really meant before, but my hair just stood right up. I felt like some one was trying to scalp me, and I was gooseflesh all over."

"It had been dark on account of clouds, but just then the moon came out and lighted up the place. There was a man standing on the edge of the pool, just about where I had been sitting. He was leaning with both hands on a cane and standing perfectly still. He didn't seem like a man. He looked like one, but you had a feeling that he wasn't one."

"I don't want ever to be so scared again. I didn't know who had yelled, but I thought this man had, and I didn't think he was a man. I thought he was a ghost. I'm not saying what I think now, but if I had to, I'd say that I saw the ghost of this place—and anybody that wants to laugh can laugh. He came down here at night and got cured of laughing."

"I couldn't move for a while. The man stood still, leaning on his cane. I watched him until I began to feel that I could use my legs again. I don't know why I was so scared, but I was. I crawled away through the brush for a hundred feet or so. Then I got up and ran."

"I heard that yell behind me again. I'll bet nobody around here ever ran a mile as fast as I did. I scared the fellows who were waiting for me. They didn't poke any fun at me. They looked at me and got that automobile started. I paid the bet, but they didn't have any laugh on me. There isn't one of them would come down here at night now."

"When was this?" I asked. "Four or five years ago," said the plumber. "Some time in October."

We came to the house, and he went into the laundry to fix the pipes.

Mr. Sidney was looking at me smilingly.

"It doesn't look haunted around here," he said as he perceived the tangible joviality of the place, "but you've got to get me out before dark."

That was virtually the complete substance of the Hartley house ghost—the picture of a man leaning on a cane by the edge of the river. Romance had to be content with it.

One evening in late October, which had turned chill and brought up a high wind, Mr. Sidney produced a new phenomenon. He had a strange flash of strength. When I went to his room after dinner I found him walking about without help. Ordinarily, if he walked at all, Jed was his strength.

"Occasionally I can do it, doctor," he said. "The strength comes. I usually pay for it next day, however."

"I'd be very careful, then," I suggested.

"Yes, but you do not know how grateful I am to feel vigor once in a while," he said, continuing to walk forth and back in the room.

I sat down and watched him without remonstrating. It was astonishing to see him so agile and strong but I had learned that timid prudence was very ineffective. I had confessed my inability to understand him.

He did not seem to want to continue life for the purpose of preserving his sensations but for the purpose of some accomplishment. His conditions were so pleasant that it might be reasonable to desire a prolonging of them. Evidently he was not set upon that. He was not trying to accomplish anything. He did nothing. He had no unfinished work. And yet his will to live, I knew, was a will to see the fruit of something. He seemed to have a spiritual incentive; something that had other than a physical impulse controlled him and gave him resolution.

I was marveling at his strange activity when Isobel and Mrs. Sidney came in. Mr. Sidney proposed whist, and we began a game. The wind increased in violence, and the log fire grew in comfort. We had a pleasant game, disturbed for me only by speculations as to the cause of Mr. Sidney's strange animation and strength.

Shortly after ten o'clock the ladies said good night, and Jed came in with a fresh log for the fire. The wind had been increasing in volume, sound and power. I was thinking of bed.

"Sit a while longer, doctor," Mr. Sidney urged. "Jed and I shall be the better for some other company. This is the sort of night we like to sit up to enjoy. Esthetically one ought to make the most of such a night."

Jed went out and presently came in again with two bottles of wine.

"What are we drinking tonight, Jed?" Mr. Sidney asked.

"I thought the evening suggested a warm sherry," said Jed.

"I think it does," said Mr. Sidney. "There is body and a live soul in sherry."

"But certainly," I suggested in alarm, "you will not drink sherry."

"Indeed not," said Mr. Sidney. "Jed drinks it for me, and I watch him. You must have a glass with him—just one. He'll have a dozen—I don't ask you to follow him—but just one."

Jed opened a bottle, and when he offered me a glass I yielded. I wanted to increase the sense of protective comforts against that shrill wind outside.

Jed drew a comfortable chair close to the fire and took his wine in large but appreciative gulps. I took mine in small but appreciative sips. The fire roared, and the wind howled.

Jed, drinking by the gulps, soon was exhilarated. Mr. Sidney and I had been rational. We had been talking. I recall the idea of the substitution of a Syrian idea of immortality, concerned chiefly with precious metals and stones, for the north European idea of Valhalla, when Jed began to sing, and with gusto and affection opened another bottle of wine. The wind grew in violence.

"It is a night for any of the living dead about a place," I said.

"I like a wind that has many voices," said Mr. Sidney. "It produces certain sensations or emotions that are primitive. It suggests a threat and increases the sense of shelter and comfort. We sit like peasants about the fireplace and are inclined to legends."

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DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner

SOFT-SHELLED TURTLES.

"I haven't told you a story about the soft-shelled turtles in ever and ever so long," said Daddy.

"Are you going to tell us one this evening?" asked Nick.

"Maybe?" asked Nancy.

"Well, I thought about them this evening and it reminded me of a silly talk they had at the zoo not long ago which I had meant to tell you about and if you should want to hear it—" Daddy paused and looked at Nick and Nancy.

"Of course we want to hear it," said Nick.

"Of course we do," said Nancy. "I've almost forgotten about my friends or my acquaintances the Soft-Shelled Turtles as it is simply ages and ages since I heard about them."

"Then we will hear about them tonight," said Daddy.

"Good," the children said.

"This was the talk I've been meaning to tell you," commenced Daddy.

"Well," said Susy Soft-Shelled Turtle to Lulu Soft-Shelled Turtle, "what is the news?"

"I haven't heard any lately," said Lulu. "Have you?"

"If I had I should have told it at once and not waited for you to speak. You might have known," Susy snapped, quite as snappily as a snapping turtle might snap, "that I wouldn't have given you the chance to speak first had it not been that I had nothing to say myself."

"Well," said Lulu, "you flatter me."

"I don't see how you make that out."

"Why not?" asked Lulu.

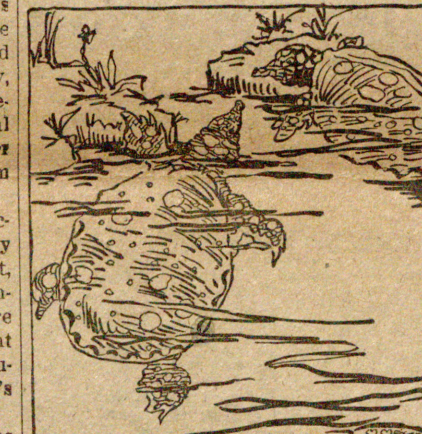
"I don't see that I am flattering you when I am quite frank to say that I wouldn't have asked you what the news was nor have given you the chance to speak first had it not been that I had nothing to say for myself. How can that flatter you?"

"It doesn't, really," said Lulu.

"Then why did you say it did?" asked Susy.

"I was speaking in fun. I was most certainly joking when I said that you flattered me."

"Oh, well then, that is different," said Susy. "As long as I know you



"What is the News?"

are not mistaken and that you don't really think I am flattering you it is quite all right."

"So you don't want to flatter me, eh?" asked Lulu.

"I don't want you to become conceited," said Susy.

"I see that you don't," said Lulu.

"Well, we're not getting any further along in our talk, are we?" said Susy.

"How far do you want to get along with it?" asked Lulu.

"Oh, I'd like to hear the news and if you haven't any I suppose we won't get very far. Have you nothing to tell me?"

"Well," said Lulu, "they say that we have many fine cousins who are in the aquarium. Among them are the Loggerhens, the Green Turtles and the Hawksbill Turtles and several other marine turtles, too."

"In fact we have a fine lot of relations there. That is where the fishes are, you know, and we're here, where the zoo animals are."

"Well," said Susy, "I consider it very interesting to know that there are representatives of the family both here and in the aquarium. It's a pity you couldn't have told me that at first."

"Ah," said Lulu, "all good things don't always come at once."

"That speech could have if you had wanted it to," said Susy.

"I believe in keeping pleasant news for a while for then it is all the pleasanter when it is heard—waiting makes it so welcome."

"Very strange ideas you have, Lulu," said Susy, "but I am glad that at last you did have some news to tell me."

"I know that we have light shells and that we can float easily and I've heard that even our shells can be eaten," Lulu said.

"I know all that," snapped Susy, "and besides I do not care to talk about that. It's not pleasant like hearing about our fine cousins is pleasant. We will talk about them and not about whether we make good food or not, thank you!"

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

"One ship goes east and another west
While the self-same breezes blow,
It's the set of the sails and not the
gales
That bids them where to go.
Like the winds of the air are the
ways of the fates
As we journey along through life;
It's the set of the soul that decides
the goal
And not the storms or the strife."

DAINTY RAMEKIN DISHES.

The individual ramekins are best adapted for all kinds of souffles, escaloped and deviled mixtures.

Sweetbread Ramekins.—Clean and parboil a sweetbread and cut in cubes. Melt two tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on gradually one cupful of chicken stock. Reheat the sweetbread in the sauce and add one-quarter of a cupful of heavy cream and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of beef extract. Season with salt, paprika and lemon juice. Fill the ramekin dishes, cover with crumbs, well buttered, and bake until the crumbs are brown.

Curried Sweetbreads.—Prepare the sweetbreads by soaking them in cold water, to which a tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar has been added. Remove and drop into cold water. When cold cut in circular pieces. Fry a sliced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter or olive oil until lightly colored. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour; cook until well blended; add a cupful and a half of chicken stock and cook until thickened. Strain, season with salt, pepper, a teaspoonful of curry and a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar or lemon juice. Let the sauce cook a moment; add the sweetbreads, turn into individual ramekins and bake about thirty minutes.

Date Fluff-Duff.—Stew one cupful of dates until tender, first removing the stones. Put through a colander and mix with a cupful of sugar that has been mixed with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Beat the whites of five eggs, add a pinch of salt and when very stiff add the yolks of two and whip again. Mix lightly a little at a time, with the dates and sugar, and place in a buttered dish or ramekin. Sprinkle with one-half cupful of chopped nuts and bake fifteen minutes. Serve with whipped or plain cream.

Any creamed fish, meat or vegetable, if well seasoned, covered with crumbs which have been well buttered, makes a nice hot dish for luncheon or supper.

I'm glad the stars are over me
And not beneath my feet,
Where I should trample on them
Like cobblestones in the street.
I think it is a happy thing
That they were set so far;
It's best to have to look up high
When you would see a star!
—Annette Wynne.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

A good workman takes care of his tools and takes pride in keeping them in good condition.

Such utensils as turn with cranks and have oil in their gears should never be put into water up to the gearing unless soiled, then wash quickly with clear hot water, using a brush, and immediately after using, dry thoroughly before putting away.

Tins, sheet iron pans and all utensils subject to rust should be carefully dried before putting away. If not used often grease lightly with unsalted fat before putting away.

Never put pans and kettles partly filled with water on the stove to soak. Fill them with cold water and soak away from the heat.

Never drop kitchen knives or bone-handled knives in the water. Wash them thoroughly with a cloth in hot suds, then rinse and rub dry.

Sieves, unless used for straining fat, should never be washed with soap, but cleaned with a brush, using soda, not soap, in the water. Graters should be cleaned at once after using with a small vegetable brush; rinse and dry before putting away.

All saucepans and utensils should be cleaned on the outside with as much care as the inside.

Add a few drops of rose water to almonds to prevent their oiling when grinding them for small cakes or confections.

Bread crumbs should be used instead of cracker crumbs for all foods to be fried, as the cracker crumbs absorb grease.

Croquettes, meat balls and such dishes may be prepared and covered with bread crumbs the day before, and fried when needed.

Under the seed division come the old-time anise and caraway, cumin, coriander, cumin, dill and mustard. Juniper berries, which have a fragrance most delightful, are much used in medicine and in some places are used in soups, sauces and pickles.

Store root vegetables carefully for winter use. Lay in the stock of potatoes, for they are sure to be high in the spring. Can what you can and dry the rest. The widespread use of vegetables will mean better health for the family.

Let us learn this sentence by heart: Someone has said that "true hospitality consists in having what you were going to have anyway, and not changing the cloth unless you were going to anyway."

CASSEROLE DISHES.

The most appealing thing about dishes of this sort is that they can be prepared, placed in the oven at a moderate temperature and dismissed from the mind until serving time. The dish itself is placed on the table, doing away with a platter and one or two vegetable dishes usually needed, so that altogether a casserole dish is a great saving.

Cassole of Castelnau.—This is a historical dish. Soak a quart of lima beans; place them in a stewpan, with water to cover, and place upon the fire. When they begin to bubble remove from the heat, cover and set aside for an hour. Drain the beans; add fresh boiling water and set the beans again on the fire. Salt and let them cook until nearly done. Put two cupfuls of cold chicken, duck or any fat fowl, the drained beans, one onion, sliced, half a cupful of strained tomato, a quart of broth and a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet all into a casserole. Bake one hour; uncover, sprinkle with bread crumbs and a little chopped parsley; brown and serve.

Chestnuts en Casserole.—This recipe has appeared before, but is so good that it bears repeating: Remove the shells from three cupfuls of chestnuts, put into a casserole and pour over three cupfuls of highly seasoned chicken stock. Cover and cook in a slow oven for three hours, then thicken the stock with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together. Serve from the casserole.

Lamb en Casserole.—Have three steaks cut from the leg. Put in a hissing hot frying pan to sear the surface and hold in the juices. Remove from the frying pan, brush with butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper and put into a casserole dish. Add one cupful of potatoes cut in cubes, one-half cupful of string beans, three-fourths of a cupful of carrots cut in thin strips, three slices of onion, two cupfuls of steamed and strained tomatoes thickened with two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour well mixed together. Cook until the vegetables are soft and the meat tender.

It's a satisfactory working arrangement where a husband gives his wife some judicious flattery and the wife gives her husband some judicious cookery.

SMALL CAKES.

Small cakes with a cup of tea or a bit of fruit will often serve as a finish to a meal and they can always be kept on hand.

Scotch Oat Cakes.—Add six tablespoonfuls of fat to a cupful of boiling water, boil up and pour boiling hot over one pound of oatmeal, the finer ground the better.

Mix well and roll out very thin, cut with a biscuit cutter and bake in a hot oven until crisp.

Favorite Cookies.—Take one cupful of shortening, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, flour enough to roll quite soft. Sprinkle each cookie as it is placed on the tin with a little granulated sugar. Bake a light brown.

Molasses Cookies.—Take three eggs, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of shortening, one cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda. Add flour to roll. Bake in a moderate oven.

Pepper Nuts.—Take two cupfuls of molasses, one-half cupful of butter and lard mixed, one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar. Let this come to the boiling point, cool and add one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, and one-fourth of a grated nutmeg, one cupful of almonds and walnuts mixed chopped not too fine, the grated peel of half an orange, a teaspoonful or more of anise seed, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, flour to roll quite stiff. Roll in small balls and bake in a quick oven.

Boston Cookies.—Take one cupful of shortening, butter preferred; one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in one and one-half tablespoonfuls of hot water, three and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of chopped nuts, one-half cupful each of currants and raisins. Mix, drop and bake as usual.

Crullers.—Take one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, work lightly with as little flour as possible. Cut in oblongs, slash with a sharp knife two or three slashes evenly from the edges and fry in deep fat. Roll in powdered sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

Life's Little JESTS



A TITLE DISDAINED.

"I wish," said Senator Sorghum, "that you would not refer to me as 'a sphinx.'"

"What's the objection?"

"The only sphinx I ever saw in my travels had its nose badly out of joint and was unable to assemble an audience large enough to justify any remarks."

The Troublesome Experts.

"Know anything about an automobile?"

"Not a thing."

"Just the man I want. Tell me what you think might be the matter with my car. The experts that have come along have all guessed wrong, and I thought perhaps you might be able to guess right."

Sweet Innocence.

"Don't you know there is a rumor that the racing in which your husband is interested is crooked?"

"Not a bit of truth in it," said young Mrs. Torkins. "They can't be crooked. Charley showed me the track and it's a perfect oval."

All Incentive Gone.

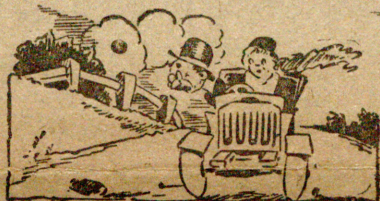
"So you are going back to the old country, my man?"

"Sure I am. Who wants to live in a country that's got nothing left with a kick in it but an army mule?"

High Toned.

First Moth—Is your brother in society?

Second Moth—I should say so; he won't eat anything but evening clothes after 6 P. M.



TREASURE TROVE

Wetmore: Gee! I stopped just in time to avoid smashing that bottle.

His Wife: It would have been too bad if we had cut a new tire.

Wetmore: Tire! I wasn't thinking of the tire. But there might be something in the bottle.

Nothing to Talk About.

If all who hate would love us
And all our friends were true—
Good gracious! kindly tell us
What would the gossips do?

Literally.

"Is that consequential-looking stage actor supported by his wife on his tour?"

"I don't know how he feeds three times a day if he isn't."

Contradictory Puzzle.

"There is one thing which has always puzzled me in military matters."

"What is that?"

"How a standing army can be kept in good running order."

The Progress.

"He went to court and sued her for her love."

"Well?"

"Then she went to court and sued him for breach of promise."

Natural Conclusion.

"What are you in here for?" inquired the visitor of the convict.

"For the simple reason," replied the convict, "that I can't get out."

Another Way of It.

"Well, I've got to go today and face the music."

"Why, are you in trouble?"

"No; I conduct a band."

A New Discovery.

"Some one has discovered that snakes have sentiment."

"Well, they certainly do have a way of winding themselves around one."

Easily Hidden.

"We are afraid young Mr. Silliboy is losing his mind."

"Just keep it quiet and nobody will ever know the difference."

The New Days.

"Do you think Sniffkins intends to make an energetic campaign for election in his district?"

"Does he? He's getting bids on the lowest wholesale prices for boxes of chocolates and vanity bags."

A Moment's Relaxation.

"I understand you always make money on a falling market."

"Well," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, with a sly, self-appreciative chuckle, "I manage to get a bear living out of it."

"LAND OF PLENTY"

Western Canada a Country of Marvelous Fertility.

Literally Hundreds of Miles of Wonderful Grain Fields Delight the Eye
—Yields Will Run Well Over a Billion Dollars.

A trip through the wheat fields of Western Canada may lack the inspiration, such as one may find working insidiously through his being as he traverses the mountain areas of Canada, rich in the variety of color and depth of shades that they cast, wonderful in their magnitude, their grandeur, restful, even although the streams that flow from their sides come down with a swish and a swash creating a noise that makes one's eardrums beat their last beat. Then as we rest beside the lakes in the clouds and see the calm and peace which they enjoy in the midst of nestling hills, we wonder if there's another world. Care has vanished; all we want is to dwell upon the scene. But it was not the intention to speak of mountain scenery, roaring torrents, placid lakes, and restful haunts. Rather, we were about to speak of the other kind of inspiration that is aroused as one traverses Western Canada's immense plains, gridironed with railroads and splendid highways, along whose borders and away back are to be seen the most wonderful grain fields. The crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and corn—yes, corn—have just been harvested, the threshing machines are busy, the elevators are ready—the thirty and forty thousand-bushel elevators, with three, four, and five and more at nearly every station along the thousand miles of railway that serve this immense new area of agricultural land. There is not a more inspiring sight than these grain fields. They lead one to pause and reflect, get one into a mental arithmetic strain, and the mind wanders as it gathers the great length of figures that represents the Western Canada grain crop of 1920. A pencil and paper are needed, for the value will run into and over a billion dollars. At least, that is what those who profess to keep themselves posted as to values believe.

The wheat crop alone will run over 250,000,000 bushels, and if you figure this at \$2.80 per bushel, the price it is selling at as we write, there you have \$700,000,000 alone. Then there is the oat crop, with a yield of one hundred to say the quantities in bushels, for the threshers are reporting yields of 110 and 120 bushels per acre, where but 80 and 90 bushels were expected, but their value, apart from that of barley and rye and flax, will carry us over the billion dollar mark.

Of course all this means—but we had almost forgotten to speak of the cattle and horses, the sheep and the pigs, the dairy and many other farm products, the increase and production of which this year will bring in many more million dollars—all this means that there will be a rush of buyers to Western Canada this fall, during the winter, and next spring.

A certain amount of satisfaction is derived by those "back home here," whose friends are writing them endorsing the statements that are appearing in the press of wheat yields of thirty, forty, and fifty bushels to the acre; of oats yielding anywhere from sixty to 120 bushels per acre. Districts have not been specially favored. Travel anywhere, eight hundred miles east and west, four hundred miles north and south, and it is the same story, splendid yields, good acreage, excellent prices, easy marketing, but labor a little scarce.—Advertisement, plenty.

WRIGLEY'S



aids to good looks, sound teeth, eager appetite and digestion are only 5¢ a package



SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor LASTS

After every meal A-152

A man's politeness isn't all on the surface when he gives up his seat to a lady on the elevated.

One glance at a political orator proves that all are not geysers that spout.

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

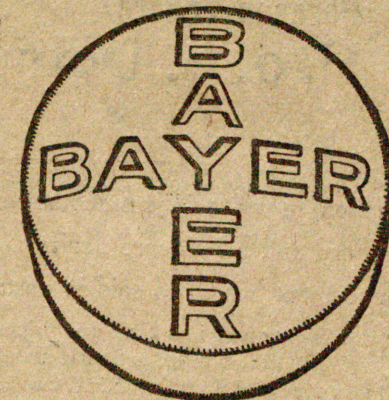
Neglected Colds are Dangerous
Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.
Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache
Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opium in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Necessity is not only the mother of invention but the divorced wife of The empire of Morocco is the most important country that is absolutely without a newspaper.

WARNING!

The "Bayer Cross" on tablets is the thumb-print which positively identifies genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over 20 years, and proved safe by millions.



Safety first! Insist upon an unbroken "Bayer package" containing proper directions for Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago and for Pain generally. Made and owned strictly by Americans.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetacidester of Salicylicacid

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

Published Weekly at
MOKENA, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WM. SEMMELER, Editor and Publisher

Entered as second class matter October 30, 1919, at the post-office at Mokena, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PER YEAR \$2.00
SIX MONTHS \$1.00

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920

TO OUR PATRONS

All advertisements must be in this office not later than Tuesday noon to insure publication in the current issue. As we are very busy advertisers will confer a favor by observing the above request.

EDITORIAL SPARKS

THE SUGAR TUMBLE.

We've had a pretty good example in the past few weeks of what the people in this country can do if they will refuse to be robbed. We have seen the sugar barons, no more respectable and deserving of absolutely no more consideration than any other kind of thief, caught in their own trap. Not content with selling sugar at five times what it originally sold for, they sought to shove it still farther above the 25-cent mark. The housewives, as much as they regretted to do so, let the canning season go by and bought only enough sugar for table use. Millions of pounds of it went into storage houses, and when the sugar robbers found they couldn't unload, the bottom fell out and they were caught in the crash. No one has a tear for them. Had a penitentiary sentence for the lenders in the ring followed right on top of the price decline it would also have been justified.

We congratulate the housewives of America, and especially the women right here in Mokena and vicinity who, by sacrificing, helped break this gang of profiteers. But we want, at the same time, to serve notice on them that the end is not yet. Others will try profiteering, with some other commodity besides sugar. Some other necessity of life will soon commence to climb, depend on that. And when it does, the only thing to do is to remember that by refusing to pay a cut-throat price for sugar you brought it down—and that you can bring anything else down the same way.

If France can make Germany deliver millions of tons of coal, why wouldn't it be a good idea to have her step in and make our coal men deliver us enough for the coming winter?

We also want to call the attention of those living in Mokena and vicinity that the counties showing the largest gain in population this time were the ones that have good roads.

A "foreflusher" is a fellow who spends a half-hour reading the bill of fare and then orders a ham sandwich.

Oh, mother, may I go out and vote? Oh, yes, my darling daughter. But vote for that pretty candidate who smells of toilet water.

Pretty soon now a Mokena wife can come home and tell her husband she has been downtown waiting for the election returns.

Sugar around 20c a pound sounds too good to be true, but it doesn't seem long since we were getting 20 pounds for a dollar.

What's become of the old-fashioned campaign like the one in which they wore Ben Harrison hats?

"Everything is lovely," said a Mokena man yesterday, "except the goose and potatoes and a few other things are hanging high."

And defeat has saved many a political candidate from a breach of promise suit.

The price of pork keeps up, yet we can't remember a time when there were as many hogs in this country.

Along about this time of year the average Mokena man takes a pledge to do a better job of weed-cutting next season than he did in the one just passed.

Speculation sounds a little more refined than gambling, but a fellow loses just as much.

Once Russia had a czarovitch. She has gotten rid of the czar, but appears to still have the itch.

Another reason we have for knowing Mokena people are growing wiser is the fact that they are not chancing their money on election bets.

With twenty or thirty wars going on it begins to look as though the nations of the world are at last about to "get together."

Increased freight rates not only relieve congestion on the roads, but in the pocketbooks as well.

The Apostle Paul urged women to obey their husbands. And any man in Mokena will bet you that Paul wasn't married.

Near-beer has its faults, but it doesn't make a man go home and beat his wife and children.

WISCONSIN NEWS NOTHS

Labeling Potatoes.

Marinette county, Wis., potato growers are being after the fancy table stock business of the United States by an unique method. They are going to register a trade mark, "Marinette Select Potatoes," and will grow standardized varieties, pledging themselves to put only U. S. No. 1 grade of potatoes or better under the trade mark label. First shipments under the new plan will be made this fall.

Encouraging Farm Boys and Girls.

To encourage farm boys and girls of Marinette county, Wis., to prosecute practical farm studies in addition to their school work, the county superintendent allows 5 per cent of credit to every boy and girl completing a farm project under the direction of County Agent Sibole. He has 250 such projects in operation. A junior department of the county grain and potato show at the Stephenson training school, at Marinette in November, also has been created for these project youngsters.

Pure-Bred Cattle Exchange.

County Agent Sibole of Marinette county, Wis., initiated this summer a country livestock exchange list, through which farmers of the county, either buyers or sellers of young stock, may get in touch with each other. The scheme has disposed of a large number of pure-bred calves and the county agent still has a car load of young stuff on his list. The scheme provides a pure-bred cattle market with the middleman absolutely cut out of cash deals. The county has a livestock credit company which assists when the buyer is in need of ready money to make the deal.

World's Land Clearing Record.

The clearing of 18,000 acres of land in 1920 by the farmers of Marinette county, Wis., constitutes a world's record, as far as the Marinette County Land Clearing association is able to determine. The campaign in the county is the most advanced development of the land clearing movement, which was initiated by Wisconsin and later taken up by other states. The county will celebrate the achievement Oct. 12 with a big roundup, the feature of which will be the blowing of one acre of stumps, 125 in number, with a single blast. Some agricul-

tural official of national importance will be on hand to press the button for the blast, which will be the greatest ever attempted since land clearing began.

MOKENA

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cooper of Libertyville, Ill., visited at the homes of Walter and Herbert Cooper, Edna and Alma Beckstein, spent Saturday in Joliet.

The Mokena R. N. A. will meet at the country home of Mrs. Fred Fuchs, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock. All members are invited to attend and meet at Sippel's store at 1:30 o'clock.

The Evangelical Preachers Kids from the Chicago District met at the home of Alfreda and Arthur Kries Saturday. Supper was served after which the party departed for their homes, going back to the city on the 6:22 train. A delightful time was enjoyed.

Mrs. Jno. Oestreich of Joliet, who is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Sewmaler was taken very ill Tuesday.

TINLEY PARK

Church Notes.

The annual Ernte Dank Fest service was held Sunday at the Zion Lutheran church. The church was prettily decorated with flowers. The Rev. A. Buddenhagen preached a special sermon.

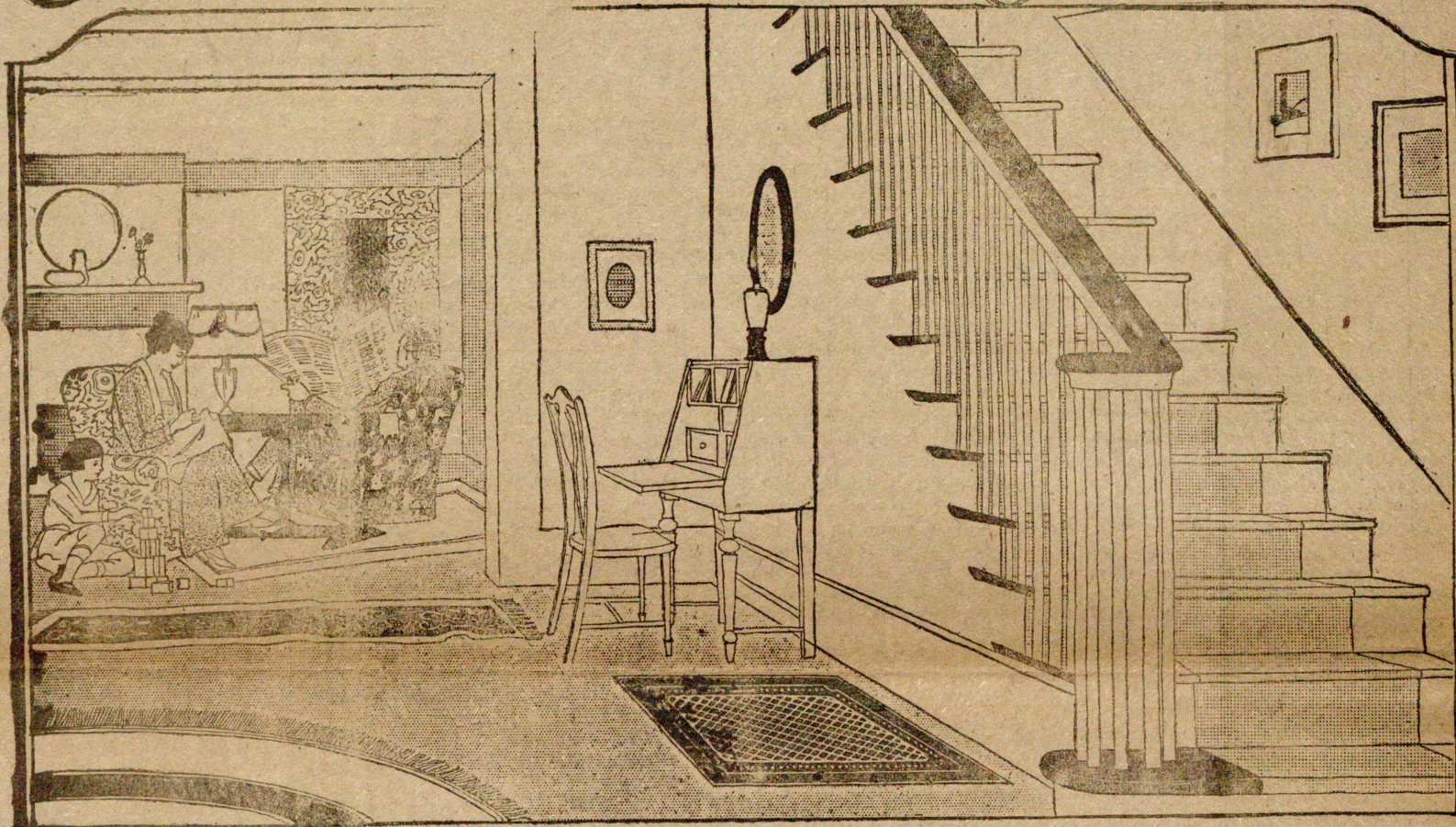
On October 11th the confirmation school of the Zion Lutheran church will begin. Instruction will be in the afternoon commencing at 4:15 p. m. The Rev. A. Buddenhagen will have charge of the instruction which will be in English and German.

The Rev. Mr. Zeuner of the German Methodist church has become settled in the parsonage and the following hours of S. S. and church are announced: S. S. 9:30 a. m., church service at 10:30 a. m.

Unwoven Persian Rugs.

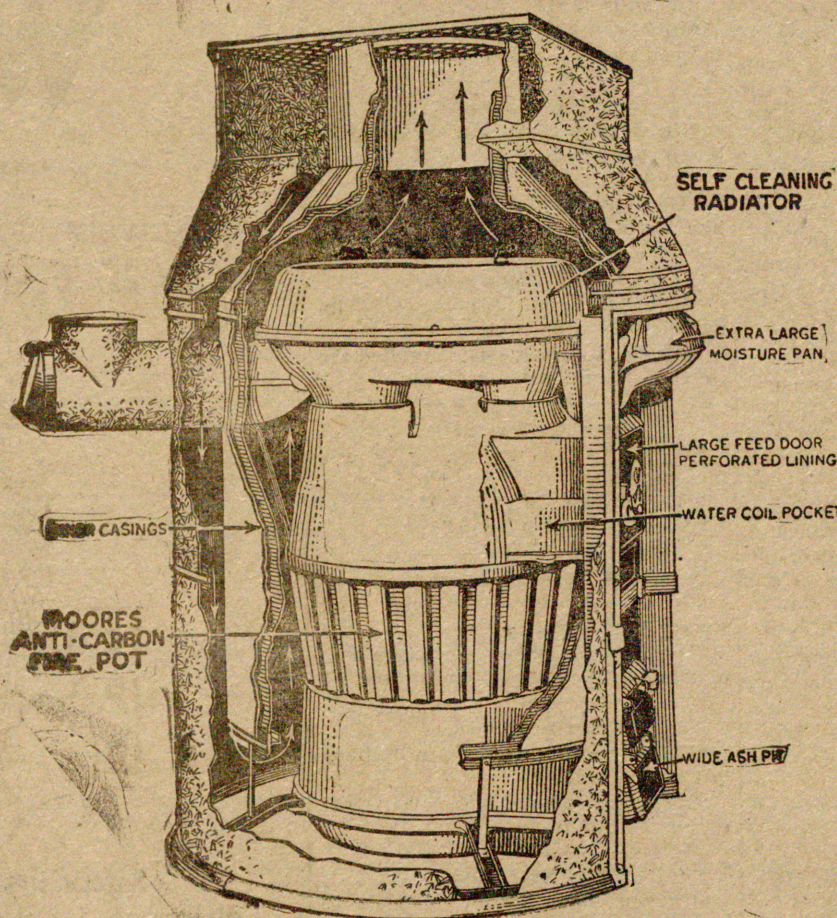
The author of a book called "When I Was a Boy in Persia" says that certain rugs used in Persian houses have not yet found a place in the American market. These are large felt carpets called luma. They are made, not by weaving, but by beating the wool together and then pressing it. They are very thick, warm and noiseless, with red, cream and white borders, and with a field dotted with red, black, white, green, blue and golden circles of wool—quite a Joseph's coat in color.—The Outlook.

The Simble System of Heating



IMAGINE the economy, imagine the convenience, imagine the comfort of heating your whole house—bedrooms, halls, stairways and all—from just ONE fire! Think what it means to do away with all the muss and fuss of handling coal and ashes in the living rooms! Think how healthful it is to have those chilly bedrooms and cold, drafty halls so warm that the children can run all over the house and the baby play on the floor without the danger of catching cold! Think what it means to have ALL THE HEAT YOU WANT IN EVERY ROOM and yet just one fire to tend—and that but twice a day!

Moore's Pipeless Furnace



—the SIMPLE SYSTEM OF HEATING—gives you all of these things and more. And the whole job of installation can be done in just ONE day. In addition—because of MOORE'S ANTI-CARBON FIRE-POT (shown in the cut at the right) it saves you just 38 cents on every dollar's worth of fuel you use. For this fire-box BURNS the gas, smoke and soot that other heating systems WASTE. It will burn slack coal just as well as the best grade of lump. There are many other advantageous features in MOORE'S Pipeless Furnace, such as its Self-Cleaning Radiator, its large Moisture Pan, etc.—features that give you an even, moisture-laden warm atmosphere that is essential to good health. In fact MOORE'S is the Pipeless Furnace supreme—the best and simplest heating system that you can secure. Come in and let us explain all about it. Then—BE YOUR OWN JUDGE!

REDUCTION IN PRICES

Effective September 22, 1920

Stripped chassis	\$360
Runabout	395
Runabout with starter	465
Touring car	440
Touring car with starter	510
Truck chassis, including demountable rims and pneumatic tires	545
Coupe with electric starter and demountable rims	745
Sedan with electric starter and demountable rims	795
Fordson Tractor	790
F. o. b. Detroit	plus war tax

This reduction in price is just another example of the foresightedness of Henry Ford and his sincere desire to benefit the public. In making this announcement Mr. Ford said in part:

"The war is over and it is time war prices were over. There is no sense or wisdom in trying to maintain an artificial standard of values. For the best interests of all it is time that a real practical move was made to bring the business of the country and the life of the country down to normal."

Cooper & Hostert,
Garage
Mokena, Illinois

FOR SALE—1 Deering Corn Binder nearly new, 1 P. & O. Sully Plow; low price for quick sale. 1 single top buggy nearly new. Binder is at A. A. Fulton farm 1-2 mile south of Midlothian.

James Moss, 292 Olive Street, Blue Island, Ill.

ORDER IT FOR YOUR HOME TODAY!

O. B. HERSCHBACH,

FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS